Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 28. VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899. NO 108.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

We are prepared to make up anything in the jewellery line. Rings, Brooches, Chains, Bracelets, Charms, Buttons, Medals, Fine Diamond Crescents, Stars, etc., etc. We have the largest manufacturing establishment on the coast, and have skilled workmen capable of turning out the highest class of goods. All kinds of repair work promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Phone 675 The Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

A Truthful Advertisement is Worth a Value in any Market.

THE WESTSIDE FUR SALE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1899, we will offer the whole of our stock of Furs at greatly reduced prices.

Storm Collars	were	$2 50	now	$1.90
Oppossum Muffs	"	3 50	"	2 50
Oppossum Muffs	"	4 25	"	2 75
Grey Astrican Collars	"	4 50	"	3 25
Grey Astrican Collars	"	4 75	"	3 50
Storm Collars	"	6 25	"	4 25
Mink Ruffs	"	10 00	"	7 50
Mink Ruffs	"	16 50	"	12 50
Black Thibet Collars	"	7 50	"	5 50
Handsome Stone Marten Sets	"	45 00	"	37 50
Children's Iceland Scarfs	"	2 50	"	1 90

Muffs from $1.40.

The winter is not yet over, but we do not wish to risk having to carry over any Furs until next season, so we offer them now while they are suitable for present wear. Do not miss this chance of getting a real bargain.

THE WESTSIDE, Jan. 7, 1899. **J. Hutcheson & Co.**

A Falsifying Advertisement is a Business Boomerang, Bringing Loss at the Rebound

The Cold Wave

Makes no difference to us. We are getting prices down to zero; driving trade to the merry music of the bells of Economy and Satisfaction. This is the weather for hot BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND MAPLE SYRUP direct from Ontario.

FLAKED BARLEY, for mush (more nourishing that Rolled Oats), 4 lbs.	$ .25
HUNGARIAN FLOUR	1.25
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR	1.10
SUGAR, 20 lbs. for	1.00
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	.25
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb.	.20
JAM, in 5-lb. pails	.50

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Tempering of It

The Furnace of Experience—The goods we sell have been wrought out on the anvil of quality and in the furnace of experience and are the very best that good workmanship and superior materials can manufacture. Any line of hardware we carry, from plows to embroidery scissors, we can recommend as good material. —— etc.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.

CITY "K" BOOTS

Having Soles of Anhydrous Waterproof Leather are the most healthy, comfortable and durable wear for Autum and Winter. In addition the CITY "K" BOOTS have an exceedingly handsome appearance.

The Victoria Shoe Co., Ld

VICTORIA, B.C.

DOG FOOD.....

Smith's Dog Biscuits for working dogs. There's nothing better. No preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and N. R. Smith & Co.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street (north of Hotel Victoria); best beer in the province. G. B. Harrison, agent.

COMOX COKE

FOR BASE-BURNERS

Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Telephone 83.

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinnerton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

TO LET Furnished, for Six Months, "SCHUHUM"

The Residence of H. BOSTOCK, Esq., Belcher Avenue. Brick dwelling with all modern conveniences; electric light, hot air etc.; stabling; 3 acres of garden; fine view of straits. Apply No. 40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

effects of sudden change take LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE 50c. per Bottle. JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Furnished house. Apply 59 McClure street, or Swinnerton & Oddy.

POPULAR CONCERT to-night, Temperance Hall; long and varied programme by city amateurs; songs, duets, recitations and instrumental selections. Admission 10 cents.

M. A. MAHONEY is leaving for Dawson on the Cottage City and will carry mail at the rate of one dollar each letter. Persons wishing to send mail please leave at Victoria Hotel.

VICTOR BICYCLES—Model 1899 received. Call and see it at the agency. J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

WANTED—Board and room with respectable family by gentleman, who will teach shorthand in exchange and will pay $10 cash per month. Apply S. A. L., Times.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL AND SUPPER at the Dancing Academy, View street, Wednesday, the 18th inst.

PRINCE AND PEDLAR, A.O.U.W. Hall, by special request, Saturday evening. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents, at Captain Warren's, Fort street. Doors open 7 p.m.

A SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL will open at 15 Broad street, on Tuesday, 17th inst. For terms apply to Miss Macmillan, 2 Phoenix Place.

BLACKSMITH'S OUTFIT—Sample set of Peter Wright's anvil, vice, tongs, &c.; also a heavy consignment of hunting, butcher, clasp and other knives, just the line for Atlin or Dawson trade. Will only be sold in bulk, traders only need apply. George Carter, Broker &c., 47½ Government street.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting, cor. Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to.

COAL, $5.50 PER TON—New Wellington collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

MINING REPORTS, Working Estimates and Superintendence. JAMES BRADY, M.E., The Balmoral, Victoria, B.C. A very desirable Copper Property for sale.

Balsam of Aniseed

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS. Clarence Blk, Yates and Douglas Sts.

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell at my rooms, corner of Government and Pandora streets, at 2 o'clock, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17th, ..THE..

Contents of 7-Roomed House

In part Ash and Maple Bed Sets, Mattresses, B.W. Sideboard, Bed Lounge, Extension Table, Kitchen and Occasional Tables and Chairs, Fine Ranges and Cook Stoves, Handsome Flower Stand (for bay window), Children's Beds, three Baby Carriages, fine lot Pictures, Carpets, Oil Cloth, lot Baseball Bats, 150 Cards of Assorted Buttons, Bicycle Gaiters, Lounge, Crockery, etc., etc.

W. JONES, City Auctioneer.

Young Men's Liberal Club

The above club will hold a members' meeting

TO-NIGHT.

—IN THE—

Club Rooms, Broad St.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

All members, and especially active workers, are urged to be present at the meeting. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at 7:30. Business of great importance is to be discussed.

L. P. DUFF, President.

NOTICE

First and final notice is hereby given to all parties who have left their watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., for repair with the firm of Lange & Co., watchmakers and jewellers, 86 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., that said firm will hold all such property now in their possession, left for repair up till the 21st day of January, 1899, after which all said goods will be sold by public auction to defray expenses, unless called for by the owners prior to the above date.

We have still some valuable diamonds, jewellery and watches left, which we offer far below cost price, and can be seen during this month at the old stand, 86 Douglas street.

LANGE & CO.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 14.—A terrible wind storm destroyed two large steel buildings of the Burgess Steel Co., wrecked the art hall at the fair grounds and blew eight dwellings from their foundation. The largest building was 600 by 220 feet. James Larkin and Daniel Collins received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

JOHN W. FOSTER'S CONDITION.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster is reported this morning as slightly improved.

THE EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

Rear-Admiral Palliser, Pacific Commander-in-Chief, Will Be Succeeded by Rear-Admiral Beamont.

British Working Men, According to Mr. Inskip, Are Much Better Off Than the Americans.

London, Jan. 14.—The opening of the new year has been marked by unseasonable weather, accompanied by furious gales throughout the United Kingdom. The mild weather proved very unhealthy and the mortality from respiratory affections exceeded that of any week since May. Seventeen deaths were directly attributed to influenza in London, in which city the death rate is the highest for several months.

Hurricanes have seriously interfered with communication with the continent. Dover harbor has been practically unusable in consequence of the so-called improvement works and the continental mails have thus been delayed.

The authorities of Folkestone tried pouring several gallons of oil on the water at the entrance of the harbor. The experiment was very successful and the mail boats were able to approach with the greatest ease.

The leading ball of the winter season was given at the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's seat at Chatsworth house, Derbyshire, on Thursday evening. Everything was on a gorgeous scale. The magnificent ball room was beautifully decorated, and the orangery was illuminated with multi-colored electric lights interspersed in the foliage, rivalling the scenes depicted in the stories of the Arabian Nights entertainments. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough figured prominently among a host of titled guests.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just intervened in a military matter in a way that is calculated to endear her to every woman in the British Empire. The son of a poor Welsh woman, in a fit of enthusiasm enlisted in the Lancers. His mother, who was entirely dependent upon him, was distracted with grief and vainly appealed to the military authorities for his discharge. Finally she wrote

A Touching Letter to the Queen

appealing to Her Majesty's maternal heart to intervene and obtain the discharge of her son, her bread winner. Shortly afterwards she received a happy response, acquainting her with the fact that her prayer had been granted. Her son returned home on the understanding that he would support his mother.

The cane with which Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, attacked the Queen in 1850, inflicting a wound upon Her Majesty, the scar of which she still carries, was advertised to be sold at auction this week, but the owner received an official communication from Osborne, Isle of Wight, in consequence of which he withdrew the cane from sale. Pate, who was sentenced to transportation for seven years for his assault upon Her Majesty, died in 1893.

The painful litigation involving Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, which has so scandalized London owing to the charges of forgery with which it bristled, has come to an end. The parties have agreed to a deed of separation and Sir Tatton is about to leave England for Mexico.

Rear Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont, director of naval intelligence, who married a Boston woman, will go out in H.M.S. Warspite to relieve Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, commander-in-chief on the Pacific station since 1896, whose time in the Pacific will be up on March 5th.

Mr. Inskip, secretary of the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union, who has returned from his official mission as a delegate to Kansas City convention, thinks workmen in Great Britain are better off than those in the United States. American workingmen, in his opinion, have much to learn from their English confreres in the matter of organization. The feeling for trade unionism he found so strong in America, however, that he is convinced that eventually at least ninety per cent. of the workers will enroll themselves.

It is announced that the British authorities have just concluded a series of trials with American petroleum as fuel for warships and that the experiment has been a failure. Russian petroleum will now be tried.

Mr. Stead's newspaper, intended to be the mouthpiece of his disarmament crusade and entitled "War Against War," made its appearance to-day. It is not a very striking production, its chief feature being communications from sympathizers, including some American public men. Mark Twain has written an article for the paper, opening with characteristic humor. He says: "The Czar is in favor of disarmament and so am I. There ought to be no difficulty about the rest of the world."

There was an interesting ceremony at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this week, when Queen Victoria presented

Medals for Distinguished Service

in the field to Omdurman warriors, most of them non-commissioned officers. Her Majesty was wheeled into the green room, where the soldiers were drawn up and saluted her. Then each recipient knelt and the Queen pinned a medal on his breast. She also questioned the wounded concerning their experiences.

Colonel Mathias, the hero of Dargai, where, after a stirring appeal to his men, he led the Gordon Highlanders to storm the heights, has been given a banquet by the Caledonian Club, at which the Prince of Wales was present, and in a neat speech warmly endorsed the admiration expressed by Colonel Mathias for the Indian troops. He said he regretted never having had the privilege of serving with the Indian soldiers in active service, but he had often seen them in large bodies and was confident that the Queen had no finer soldiers.

Truth this week compares the diplomatic career of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, with that of Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador to Italy, in connection with the latter's elevation to the peerage, to the advantage of the former, and says it is difficult to explain why a peerage should be conferred upon Sir Philip while Sir Julian is ignored. It adds: "Sir Julian Pauncefote has now held his present position nearly ten years, during all of which time he has exceptionally distinguished himself."

Probably there has been no such interest circling around American travellers and geographers since the time of Henry M. Stanley's expedition as has been caused by the arrival this week of a young and hitherto unknown Englishman, Mr. Albert Bushnell Lloyd, from a Central Africa journey of three months. From the heart of Africa he travelled over Stanley's route down the Congo west coast. The journey was in one respect more remarkable than Stanley's, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd travelled quite alone so far as Europeans were concerned, and was only accompanied by two native servants and a small number of carriers. Moreover, although he marched three weeks in the pigmy forest, and then traversed the whole length of the Aruwimi river, the banks of which are peopled with warlike cannibals, he never once fired a shot in self-defence. Mr. Lloyd has already received a number of lecture offers, and it is probable that he will lecture in the United States. His journey west along the almost untrodden path from Uganda was most hazardous. On entering the great primeval forest, Mr. Lloyd went west for five days without the sight of a pigmy. Suddenly he became aware of their presence by mysterious movements among the trees, which he first attributed to the monkeys. Finally he came to a clearing and stopped at an Arab village, at which he met

A Great Number of Pigmies.

"They told me," said Mr. Lloyd, "that they had been watching me for five days, peering through the growth of the forest. They appeared very much frightened, and even when speaking covered their faces. I asked a chief to allow me to photograph the dwarfs and he brought a dozen together. I was able to secure a snap shot, but did not succeed in the time exposure, as the pigmies would not stand still. I found them not over four feet in height, and all were fully developed. The women were somewhat slighter than the men. I was amazed at their stardiness. The men have long beards, reaching half way down the chest. They are very timid and will not look a stranger in the face. I had a long talk with a chief, who conversed intelligently about their customs in the forest and the number of tribesmen. Both men and women, except for a tiny strip of bark, were quite nude. The men were armed with poisoned arrows. The chief told me the tribes were nomadic, and never slept two nights in the same place. Memories of the white traveller, Mr. Stanley, of course, who crossed the forest years ago, still linger among them."

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES

Members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet on Their Way to Washington.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Fourth United States Infantry leave for the Philippines to-morrow. The Fourth has been recruited to the full strength of 1,300 men.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on the steamer Nippon Maru from Hongkong and Yokohama via Honolulu are three emissaries of Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurgent leader. They are Senor Mort, Senor Lowde and Senor Lunk, members of Aguinaldo's cabinet. They are en route to Washington on a secret mission, the purport of which they refuse to divulge.

Return of Spanish Soldiers.

Barcelona, Jan. 14.—The Spanish transport Munchen, which sailed from Havana on December 18th for this port, having on board repatriated soldiers, including General Arolas, the former military governor of Havana, has arrived here.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Another Auger Man in Custody—House Blown Down and Two Men Injured.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—The tug Chehalis left to-day to bring down a gold brick from the Dorothy Morton mine. The brick is valued at $3,000.

Early this morning Officer Byers, while in plain clothes, caught a Chinaman named Gon Gar Vitch using an auger on the back door of Urquhart's grocery store. A struggle ensued, but the officer got his man. Vitch is said to be a partner of the man caught a few nights ago.

A house was blown down in Mount Pleasant last night. Two colored men were injured, one so severely that he had to be taken to the hospital.

Contractor Mowat, who was injured yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Fraser's house collapsed, is not expected to live.

A MERCHANT MURDERED.

Albany, Ore., Jan. 14.—A special to the Herald from Mill City says: J. C. Lyons, merchant, of Lyons, Ore., was murdered in the back room of his store about 9 o'clock last night, having been shot by an unknown assassin through the window from the outside.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The clerk Mussen, of the Merchants' Bank, accused of embezzlement of funds, was placed under arrest this morning. It is generally believed that the amount involved is upwards of $50,000.

SENATOR HOAR'S RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the senate today Senator Hoar introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the people of the Philippine Islands of right ought to be free and independent; they are absolved from all allegiance to the Spanish crown and all political conditions between them and Spain, and ought to be totally dissolved, and they have, therefore, full power to do all acts and things which independent states may of right do; that it is their right to institute new government for themselves, laying the foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, and that with these rights the people of the United States do not propose to interfere."

On the objection of General Davies the resolution went over.

A resolution by Senator Allen for the appointment of five senators to investigate the conduct of the late war with Spain was laid before the senate, and Senator Allen took the floor on its behalf.

Conan Doyle received only $250 for the first of the series of Sherlock Holmes's adventures. Several American publishers are ready to pay him $2,000 an article for anything else he may write. The prices of first-class authors are getting higher every year.

EXTRAORDINARY DISASTER

British Bark Andelana Capsized by the Gale in Tacoma Harbor Last Night While Waiting For Cargo.

The Captain and Eighteen Seamen Go Down With Their Ship in the Hurricane Close to Shore.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14.—The British bark Andelana, 2,395 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. G. W. Stailing, sank in 22 fathoms of water in front of St. Paul mill wharf early this morning.

The vessel was capsized at about 2:30 o'clock and the captain and crew who were on board are believed to have been drowned.

At noon it is positively known that 18 lives were lost, the captain, mate and 16 sailors.

The vessel came in a day or two ago in ballast from Shanghai via Port Angeles. The ship was lying at anchor waiting to be towed to her loading berth. Yesterday eleven of the crew, who were discharged, came ashore, and are now at the sailors' boarding house in Old Town.

Last night a terrific gale raged on the bay, the wind blowing something like 35 miles an hour. Two great boom logs were placed by the Andelana, one on each side. During the gale one of the ballast logs went adrift, causing the ship to careen and capsize, with very little warning.

Early this morning the captain of the tug Fairfield discovered a life boat of the Andelana on the shore. Investigation disclosed that the bark had been lost. Whether any of the crew are now adrift on rafts or in boats is not known. Tugs have gone out and are searching the bay. The Andelana was to have taken a cargo of wheat for Queenstown.

Capt. Stailing lived in Annapolis, N.S., and leaves a wife and three children there. He is well known on this coast.

Later—It is certain that all on board were drowned. They were caught like rats while asleep and had no chance to escape. The vessel was entirely without ballast, and her hatches were open. On this account when she careened after the log got away she commenced to fill with water immediately. The accident happened between 2 and 4 o'clock. There is no means of knowing the exact time. She was probably bottom side up in 20 minutes. She simply went out of sight, and but for the life boat and ballast log it would not have been known but that she had moved out of the harbor.

Capt. Doty, of the ship W. H. Wilson, was the first to discover and report her disappearance. Hurriedly calling his gig crew he was rowed to the tug Fairfield, lying at Eureka dock. The tug went across to where the Andelana was anchored, but no trace of the missing ship was found. The Fairfield then crossed to the eastern side of the bay and here the Andelana's fate was made evident. On the gravelly beach and with battered gunwale lies one of the ship's life boats. Further on was found the ballast log with a broken chain attached. Then was discovered wooden shovels such as had been used on the Andelana. The last piece of wreckage found was a mattress marked with the ship's name.

Up and down the beach Capt. Doty and Capt. Burley of the tug tramped, but not another vestige of the wreck was found.

Two theories regarding the accident are advanced. The first is that during the terrific squall last night the Andelana was given such a careen as to lift her starboard ballast log clear out of the water. The strain on the chain was too great, a defective link parted and swept over by the gale the ship went on her beam ends, quickly turning further until she filled and sank. This theory is strengthened by the fact that Capt. Stailing had discharged all his ballast. The other theory is that the ship took a sheer and leading ahead tripped her forefoot on the anchor chain and was thus capsized.

Yesterday at noon the gale here reached thirty miles an hour, but gradually subsided until nightfall, when it began with renewed violence. At 2 o'clock this morning it was blowing 38 miles an hour. This is the most terrific gale known in Tacoma for years. At Fort Canby last night the wind attained the terrible velocity of 72 miles an hour, the maximum on the coast for over two years.

A similar accident occurred in San Francisco harbor two years ago, when the British bark Blairmore turned turtle during a storm. She was raised and converted into the American bark Abbey Palmer. About a year previous the British bark Earle, of Dalhousie, had a similar experience in San Francisco harbor. She was raised and left here last October in a race for Capetown with the ill-fated Atlanta.

The Andelana left New York last May, carrying a cargo of oil to Shanghai, where she arrived on October 19. She was built in 1889, and owned by Messrs. E. F. & W. Roberts, of Liverpool.

The Andelana was built by R. W. Williamson & Sons, of Worthington, England, and belonged to the Andelana Sailing Ship Co., Ltd., of Liverpool. She was a steel four-master of 2,579 tons register. Her length was 303.7 feet, her breadth 42.2 feet and depth 24.6 feet.

The Victims.

The sailors who went down with the ship were as follows: Captain, G. W. Stailing, Nova Scotia; first mate, E. H. Crowe, Nova Scotia; second mate, E. G. Doe, Blackpool, England; boatswain, Charles Smith; second boatswain, James Daly, Leith; steward, Ernest Jones, Liverpool; cook, J. R. Brown, Barbadoes; apprentice, James D. Haeyere, Ostend; apprentice, Richard Hanns, Ostend; seamen, Fred Lundstrom, August Simonsen, Edward Lotz, A. Johnson, John Nelson, E. Asmus, and two others whose names are unknown. All shipped at New York on May 7, 1898.

WE ARE CAREFUL

Campbell's Prescription Store.

WE ARE PROMPT

OUR XMAS GOODS Have arrived.

Prescriptions Put Up Day or Night.

Finest line of Toilet Articles in the city.

WHITE PASS RAILWAY.

Major Walsh in Favor of Cancelling the Charter Given to an American Company.

Brockville, Jan. 13.—In conversation with Major Walsh, ex-commissioner of the Yukon, a correspondent asked his opinion concerning the proposal to grant a subsidy to the White Pass railway. "This line so far as built," he replied, "is wholly in United States territory, and has not got within three or four miles of the British boundary line. If the Teslin Lake railway scheme had gone on the whole of the Atlin district referred to would have been covered now. William Mackenzie said it was intended to accomplish the very purpose which the White Pass railway now proposed to do—to provide means of transportation into the interior of the country, with this difference, that the White Pass railway will divert traffic to the United States and build up a coast city on United States territory, while the Mackenzie railway would have retained trade and commerce for Canada and Canadians. The trade that will be developed with the western country will be enormous, but it will be practically lost to Canada unless the line is constructed through Canadian territory. From the line that was to begin at Glenora and run north to Lake Teslin, and southwest of the coast, a short branch could have been run to the Atlin lake mining camps."

The major was most emphatic in his opposition to bonusing the line, but instead favors the cancellation of the charter which was given to the American company by the late government. "That is what would be done," he said, "if a Canadian railway were seeking an entrance to American territory under like circumstances."

REBELS NEAR MANILA.

American Troops at Mindanao Reported to Have Mutinied.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The rebels are on the outskirts of the city, but their leaders have issued strict orders that the Filipinos are to act only on the defensive. Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual. On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, restored confidence and dispelled the excitement due to passing fear on the part of citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been had between the representatives of the United States and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The government has received the following official despatch from Mindanao: "The American troops here, which were ordered to Iloilo, mutinied and refused to start. General Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

THE STORM IN BRITAIN.

Damage to Property—Wrecks and Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 13.—Reports of the damage done by the recent storm are now being received and they tell of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized, and disasters to life and limb from falling debris. London parks and buildings suffered severely. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks. Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water. In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the lifeboats are kept busy. Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed. The Channel steamers have had terrible experiences. Another train has been derailed near Clare county, Ireland, several of the passengers being injured.

A despatch from Brest says that along the Finisterre coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore with carcases of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship had foundered.

ACCIDENT AT VANCOUVER.

House Blown Down—Four Men Seriously Hurt.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Mrs. J. A. Fraser's house in the course of erection on Burnaby and Bute streets was blown down this afternoon and four men were seriously hurt. Contractor Mowatt was injured internally, and may not live; Carpenter McKay had his collar bone broken; Thursterson had his leg and foot broken, and another man was badly hurt about the head. All were working on the second story, when, without warning, the building collapsed. The walls of the Alhambra theatre were blown in this afternoon.

TURKS DESERTING.

London, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Constantinople say that after the battle at Shaffel, a further Turkish advance was ordered. Abdullah Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, was directed to capture Sasbeh, the headquarters of an important insurgent leader, 150 miles northwest of Sana. All the commanding positions in that vicinity are occupied by the rebels, and as the Turkish troops are deserting the operations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

London, Jan. 13.—The Russian budget for 1899, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, like its predecessor, is remarkable for the enormous expenditure on railways. This amounts to 99,000,000 roubles, and it is a glaring proof of Russia's unparalleled efforts to extend her railway system.

MR. BAWDEN'S CASE

Told by Himself That Others May Benefit by It.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the Great and Unfailing Cure fo Lumbago, and All Other Kidney Complaints

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—All over the Dominion the newspapers last week dwelt on the wonderful escape of Mr. Harry Bawden, foreman of the Simcoe Canning Factory here.

An idea of the widespread and genuine interest taken by the people in this case, may be gained from the fact that letters of inquiry have been pouring in ever since the occurrence was noted.

To satisfy the natural curiosity of those who are not familiar with the remarkable powers of that world-famed remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Bawden has given the following statement of his case, for publication:

"I have suffered for six long years with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. No medicine I ever took did me the slightest particle of good until, about a year ago, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so.

"The first box I used gave me such relief that I was greatly encouraged, and bought four more boxes. When I had used these my cure was complete. You may publish this so that other sufferers may benefit by my experience."

This is the honest, straightforward story of a case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills effected a rapid and thorough cure after other medicines had utterly failed.

Dodd's Kidney Pills can always be depended on to cure the very worst case of Kidney Disease, no matter what other remedies have failed.

Lumbago cannot withstand the powerful influence of Dodd's Kidney Pills for more than a few hours. The worst case is positively cured in a few days.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cost only fifty cents a box; six boxes $2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

KICKED HIS PHYSICIAN.

"Never Leave His Bed Alive," Said the Doctor—South American Rheumatic Cure Does the Miracle.

Mr. Granville Haight, of Sparta, Ont., says his father, who is a very old man, was very low from a severe attack of rheumatism. His physician assured the family he would never leave his bed alive. A friend took a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure to him. A few days later upon receiving a visit from the doctor, he ran across the room, and playfully administered a hearty kick. He is now up and as well as ever.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

COUNT ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Berlin, Jan. 13.—As a result of investigations regarding a recent gambling scandal, Count Claus von Egloffstein, who was obliged to leave the army on account of his debts, has been arrested on the charge of forging bills. According to the Tagblatt, Count von Egloffstein was director of the notorious gambling den, Der Frohlichen, or the Jovial club, frequented by officers of the Guards cavalry, high government officials, bankers and members of the reichstag, which has existed in Berlin for some years.

BATTLESHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 13.—The orders for the remaining battleships under the naval programme have been distributed. Two extra battleships have been ordered, thus anticipating the announcement which the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen, is expected to make on presenting the next naval estimates. The admiralty has placed orders for two battleships of the first class of 14,000 tons each, to cost £1,000,000, with the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company.

Devout priests frequently mortify their flesh and voluntarily force themselves to undergo great bodily hardships and deprivation. They are enabled to do this and escape serious injury to their health by reason of the purity of their lives and the fact that they deny themselves the pleasures of the table.

An ordinary man who lives in the ordinary way cannot long endure hardship, deprivation or overwork, unless he takes the right remedy to reinforce nature. The average man when he is in good health eats too much. When he gets a little out of sorts he pays no heed and keeps right on "making a hog of himself." In some instances he gets thin and emaciated. In others he gets grossly corpulent, and weighted down with flabby fat. In the first instance he is a candidate for dyspepsia and nervous prostration. In the second for kidney trouble or heart failure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enables the average man to undergo a great deal of hardship, deprivation and overwork, in spite of the life he leads. It causes the food to be properly assimilated. It builds firm, healthy flesh, but does not make corpulent people more fat. It cures dyspepsia, nervous troubles, kidney disease and 38 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It prevents weakness in any organ of the body.

"In August, 1895, I was taken down in bed with a burning and severe pains in my stomach and under my shoulders, and dizziness in my head," writes Ira D. Herring, Esq., of Emporia, Volusia Co., Fla. "My home physician said my symptoms were like consumption. Nothing that I ate would digest, and I had great distress in my stomach. I wrote Dr. Pierce for advice, and took four bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am now able to do my work and eat many things that I could not touch before I took these medicines."

An inactive liver and constipated bowels are promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

MUSIC.

BY MODERATO.

This week I intend giving space to an interesting communication from the pen of Mr. William Greig in regard to the Choral Union, which, considering the near approach of their concert this season, comes at an opportune moment. Mr. Greig has also written me in regard to my reference to him in last week's column, and takes exception to my remarks as to his failure to respond to my request for information concerning the Choral Union and its present aims. All I can say is that if I have been unfair to Mr. Greig in assuming that he was lacking in courtesy in not responding I hasten to extend my apologies. His explanation is a reasonable one, and I accept it with all readiness. With becoming modesty, Mr. Greig also deprecates personal allusions to himself as the real author, or rather instigator, of the present Choral Union Orchestra, and places the responsibility with the society itself. Even if this be so, the circumstances are hardly charged. My remarks were directed towards the unfortunate and much to be deplored result that might be occasioned the Philharmonic orchestra by requiring so many of its members to attend rehearsals of the Choral Union on Wednesday evenings. If a dozen or so members of the Arion Club had occasion to attend the rehearsals of some other institution on a night preceding their own rehearsal night, I think Mr. Greig will agree with me when I say that the attendance at the Arion Club rehearsals would necessarily be affected. Whether Mr. Austin or Mr. Greig can exert the greater drawing power is a question that does not arise at all. It simply resolves itself into this: The average amateur, no matter how much he may enjoy playing at a rehearsal, becomes easily cloyed with a superabundance of practices, and sooner or later is bound to grow indifferent. Victoria is a small place, but is gifted with an unusual number of musical societies for its size. Whether indiscriminate borrowing between the different clubs will help on musical progress or result in disintegration is a question that it is not for me to venture an opinion upon at the present juncture. My inclinations are rather in favor of admiring the friendly comradeship exhibited in the case in question, but these matters must be looked upon from a practical point of view. Well, time will show whether these remarks are justified or not. I append Mr. Greig's contribution in regard to the Choral Union, which I am sure will interest my readers:

Dear Moderato: You have asked me to say something of the past history, present position and future prospects of the Choral Union; with pleasure.

For years it had seemed to me a distinct reproach that Victoria had no permanent mixed chorus, in which particular she was far behind even the average village in England—I beg pardon—Britain. It is true that several more or less abortive attempts had been made in that direction, and that concerts by the augmented choirs of various churches had been given from time to time. Still, at the best, such as these were makeshifts, and like everything else of an occasional nature the results were seldom entirely satisfactory.

I had, however, already quite enough to do in various ways and was loath to take on more work, especially of such an exacting nature as conducting. Thus it was that I waited season after season for the proper man to arrive; but he arrived not, so in the autumn of 1896 the idea struck me of calling a meeting of choirmasters, past and present, to discuss the situation. The call was answered by no less than fifteen gentlemen, if I remember aright. The meeting, socially speaking, was quite successful, and the immediate result was the Choral Union, in which representatives of all the choirs in the city and many unattached were speedily enrolled.

As it is always advisable in such matters to make haste slowly, the first programme was of a miscellaneous nature, chosen mainly from the best known oratorios. After some four months' hard practice, spent chiefly in settling down and on my part in training the chorus, most of whom had not had any previous experience in such work, a concert was ventured. This was given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, generously placed at our disposal for the occasion.

It must be admitted that the public did not turn out in overwhelming numbers to listen, and it is not for me to say what the musical result was, but at any rate a good beginning was made. If we did not appear to fill a long felt want so much as was expected, at least we had won our spurs, and the chorus singer who has been through his or her first big concert feels very like the soldier who comes unscathed through his first important battle, glad to be alive and rather anxious for more. Here ended the first season.

After a suitable holiday and more hard practice the season of 1897-8 was opened by another sacred concert in Institute hall, with a programme very much on the same lines as the previous one, but here again the public failed to respond at all liberally, and as a result the members of the Union found themselves faced with the alternative of giving up a position won by much earnest work or of going on at their own expense. With a laudable courage they chose the latter, and furnishing the necessary financial aid from their own pockets the second concert of the second season, secular this time, was given last spring, with fortunately a fairly satisfactory result to the treasury.

With that hope which springs eternal in the musical breast, oft-times under the most depressing circumstances, the third season was begun last autumn, and we are now looking forward to our first concert in about three weeks. On this occasion a complete work will be given, Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," and if early promise is borne out at full maturity the concert will be well worth hearing. Everything tending to bring out the natural beauty of the work, which is great, has been provided, for in addition to the regular chorus the following soloists have agreed to assist: Miss Sophie McNiffe, soprano; Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, alto; Messrs. H. J. Cave and J. Kingham, tenors; Mr. W. S. Goodwin, baritone, and Mr. W. H. Barton, bass. Then a small but thoroughly efficient orchestra, including practically all the instruments, string, wind and percussion, may be trusted to give a good account of the accompaniments.

In accordance with your request I have given some account of the past history and present position of the Choral Union. Of its future I need only say that it depends entirely on the public. If adequately supported the members intend to go on in the direction of progress, and, moving slowly but none the less surely, add some chapters to the musical history of Victoria that in after years may be looked back upon not only with pleasure, but with the satisfaction that comes of an earnest striving after the best. WILLIAM GREIG.

Victoria, January 12th, 1899.

I was unable to attend the performances of the "Prince and Pedlar" under the stage direction of Mr. F. Finch-Smiles, but I understand they proved very enjoyable and reflected credit upon Victoria's popular elocutionist no less than upon Mrs. Bridges, who was responsible for the musical excellence of the operetta. Music at present is at a standstill. February has much in store, with concerts by the Choral Union and the Philharmonic Society.

MODERATO.

Mother's Advice

Daughter Followed It and Regained Her Health

Suffered Agony With Pains in the Stomach—Hood's Cured.

The testimonials in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as worthy of confidence as though they came from your most trusted neighbor. They are written by honest people who are grateful for the cures accomplished by this wonderful medicine. Read this statement:

"I was afflicted with severe pains in my stomach from which I suffered much agony at times. I was afraid to go any distance from home for fear of having an attack. I was treated for neuralgia of the heart without avail. At last my mother wrote and urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have her letter before me at the present time and it reads as follows: 'My dear child, it grieves me to learn that you suffer so with your stomach. Do get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and let me know the result, for I am confident

It Saved My Life.'

I am glad to state that I abided by my mother's advice and I am now healthy and strong. I never think of being without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. It is a great help to mothers while nursing. I have given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I cannot state all I would like of the many benefits I have known Hood's Sarsaparilla to give to other sufferers. I gladly recommend it." MRS. JOHN LA PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—A party of Canadians, which includes the board of Montreal harbor commissioners, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works of the Dominion of Canada, and His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, who is also a member of the Canadian parliament, arrived in Baltimore this morning and were the guests of the city for the day.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie to-day offered to the government $50,000 to erect a building for a public library for Washington, provided congress would furnish a site and provide for suitable maintenance not less than $10,000 per annum.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings came to-day from the fleet of overdue steamers and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are thirteen trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue. The names of the different steamers are the Roman from Liverpool December 18; Scandinavian from Glasgow December 30; Sagamore from Liverpool December 31; Armenian from Liverpool January 1; Anglian from London December 23 via St. John's; Gloriana from Manchester December 31 via St. John's; Olaf Kyre from Dantzic December 19; and Melrose from London December 25.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—The provincial board of health has discovered another case of smallpox at St. Telesphore, not far from Cotteau.

To-day a writ of attachment before judgment was issued against Albert Mussen, the Merchants's bank clerk. The attachment is for $10,000. The assistant local manager, Mr. Ramsay, has sworn that Mussen is indebted to the bank to an amount exceeding that sum.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—The building of L. Phaneuf, contractor, at Outremont, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is from $5,000 to $8,000.

Kingston, Jan. 13.—Gardner's biscuit factory was badly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock to-night. The loss to building and stock will amount to $6,000.

Bridgewater, Jan. 13.—Yesterday's conflagration here has rendered 25 families homeless, and the town is nothing but a mass of ruins.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet on Thursday, February 2.

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—County Judge John Muir died to-day. Mr. Muir was 55 years old.

Regina, Jan. 13.—The executive of the Northwest Territories has now three members with portfolios, Mr. G. F. V. Bulyea having become commissioner of agriculture and territorial treasurer.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 12.—Sir James Winter, the premier, will visit Ottawa, where he will lay before the Dominion cabinet proposals for joint action by the Canadian and Newfoundland governments with a view to suppressing smuggling from the island of St. Pierre.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The Canadian and United States rights of the Dunlop Tire Company have been purchased by Hon. G. A. Cox, of Toronto, W. Y. Soper, of Ottawa, and G. B. Ryckman, of Toronto, who are applying for a Dominion charter. The company has works at Toronto and Belleville, N. J.

Parliament will be asked for an appropriation to erect a new geological museum building.

The postoffice department will open a postoffice in Atlin shortly.

The new envelope with the two-cent stamp embossed upon it has been withdrawn. The printing bureau had printed the stamp in purple, and as the Berne postal regulation requires that domestic stamps should be red, the embossed stamp must conform to this color.

W. T. R. Robertson, now immigration agent for Britain, is here on his way to meet the Doukhobors at St. John.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

The Beginning of HEALTH 25c

The trial size of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is on the market at the above price. It has been so put up to enable everyone to try this wonderful health-giving preparation. Of all druggists. Large bottle 50 cents.

WEILER BROS., 51-55 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN EARLY CONSIGNMENT OF

Japanese Mattings

Among which are some beautiful

Damask Effects.

We think a good matting is much cheaper than a cheap carpet, although we have the latter. It will be found that mattings are more easily kept clean, and that in a well-made cloth considerable satisfaction is found.

Japanese Rugs

In new designs and colors.

A PROFITABLE INVENTION.

The truth of the dage that "some men are born rich and others lucky" has been verified at least in one instance in San Francisco. One morning Mr. C. L. Whipple, one of the proprietors of the Nadeau, was standing behind the desk, when a guest asked for a city directory. Mr. Whipple looked for the book in its accustomed place, but not finding it was compelled to make an extensive search of the office, and was much annoyed at not being able to accommodate his guest. The more he thought upon the subject the more firmly he became convinced that a city directory in a hotel ought to be made stationary; but it should not be made fast to the counter as it and the information seekers—all of whom are not always guests of the house—would be in the way. An idea occurred to him, whereupon he had a model of a stand made, one that could be fastened to the floor, having a desk top large enough to receive a directory, the backs of which would pass under a brass plate and be made fast with screws, leaving enough space around the book for small advertisements. This book-rest he had patented, and while he considered it a good thing from a hotel-keeper's standpoint, he was not aware that others would recognize its value so readily. To make a long story short, he has sold rights to use his patent in several counties and states, and has received therefor, in clear cash, $6,700, and there are still more counties and states to be heard from.

For further information call on Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal. Send stamp or call for free copy of our "Inventor's Help."

The dangers of using liquids containing petroleum, spirits, benzoline, etc., for cleansing the hair, have been again emphasized by another death from burns in England.

IN NAME ONLY

Is There a Difference Between Deadly Consumption and

CATARRH

Though catarrh and consumption are looked upon as very different diseases, consumption is in reality catarrh of the lungs.

Consumption is the natural result of neglected catarrh, which eats its way along the air passages until it enters the lungs and begins its ravages there.

Catarrh can be cured in a few weeks or months at the longest by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Soothing and healing in its effects, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is wonderfully effective as a positive cure for catarrh. It clears the air passages, relieves the pressure which causes headache, stops the dropping in the throat, and prevents consumption.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is the only 25 cent catarrh cure, with blower included, and is sold by all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

COMING FROM OTTAWA.

RUPTURED PEOPLE

Should Not Fail to See

G. M. FARLEIGH

SPECIALIST,

Of Ottawa, Ont., who will be at the

VICTORIA HOTEL

From the 19th to 23rd of January

The WORST cases invited, INFANTS, CHILDREN and ADULTS; no matter how bad the case may be.

FOR LADIES.

I have the privilege of referring you to some most respectable persons cured by my invention, including the wife of a minister of the Gospel, wife of a leading lawyer and 10 wives of prominent merchants of Ottawa.

Call or send for testimonials FREE, from the highest and most scrupulous medical authorities, for personal mention being Dr. H. P. WRIGHT, the eminent Physician.

CALL EARLY.

ANDREW SHERET,

Plumber

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J. N. S. WILLIAMS,

ENGINEER,

Is prepared to supply and erect in working order Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers; Hand, Power and Diamond Rock Drills a specialty. Office: 14 Board of trade building, Victoria. P. O. Box 641.

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Samuel M. Robins - - - Superintendent.

Coal Mined by White Labor.....

Best Protection Island Nut Coal $4.25

Per ton, delivered. Good fuel for cooking stoves.

Best Protection Island Lump Coal $5.50

Per ton, delivered.

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Sole Agents for Victoria for the New Wellington Coal.

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J. KNOX, Lampson St., VICTORIA WEST.

Telephone Call No 649 Wharf, Foot of Johnson street

1899 REQUISITES

For Business Houses, Offices, etc.

A Typewriter.

We have the REMINGTON STANDARD MACHINES.

Typewriter Supplies.

We have all kinds.

A Fireproof Safe.

We have the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company's, and Excelsior Safes.

Money Chests.

We have these, too.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

60 GOVERNMENT STREET

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, &c.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	18.00
Jewelry at similar reductions.	
Diamonds set in solid Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S Jewelry Store, 65-65½ Yates St

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

TO LOAN Various Amounts on First Mortgage.

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106 Government Street.

JOHN MESCO

CARRIAGE MAKER, BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, between Johnson and Pandora Street.

ELECTRIC PARLORS.

Superfluous hair and facial blemishes, moles, warts, pimples and blackheads removed by electrolysis. Massage and vapor baths given at special rates. General tonic treatment for the cure of dandruff, prematurely gray and falling hair; also the best cosmetics and preparations in use for purifying and beautifying ladies' complexions. Room No. 2, 114 Yates street.

NOTICE.

To Consumers of Head Street Dairy

I beg to inform you that this milk business was sold by me to James Dunsmuir, who took possession on January 1st, 1899, and he will collect payment for all milk delivered by him on and after that date.

JOHN BRIGHTCLIFFE.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 12, 1899.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Placer Mining Amendment Act Passed Through the Committee Stage and To Be Further Considered on Monday.

Mr. McPhillips Gives His Reasons for Resigning His Seat—A Letter From Seattle of General Public Interest.

Friday, January 13, 1899.

When the Times went to press last evening the house was in committee on the Placer Mining Amendment act. During the progress of the consideration of the measure the most interesting feature was the reading of a letter by ex-Premier Turner, a full text of which follows: It came from a resident of Seattle, Mr. C. W. Turner, an attorney:

"Permit me as a citizen of the United States having some interest in your province to suggest, which I do most respectfully, the unwisdom of the proposed legislation. An era of good feeling, never so fully appreciated hitherto, exists between our people and yours, assuring a firmer friendship between us in future, with all the blessings it will confer. The opportunity for an advance in our civilization and humanitarianism should be fostered in every way. The law proposed in Victoria would naturally disturb such progress, because it would be quickly recognised by everybody on our side of the line as a shaft levelled specially at us; and whilst such result would be inevitable, it would not accomplish the end desired, for it is impossible to fully obstruct the determined energy, activity and enterprise of our miners and merchants. Whether the proposed legislation will provoke retaliation no one can foretell. The labor and capital of our citizens have largely contributed to the development of mineral resources in every clime, and both your placer and quartz regions have felt their potency. Probably the freedom of your system in admitting aliens to acquire mineral claims without distinction inspired the act of congress of March 2, 1897, wherein it is provided that persons not citizens of the United States may acquire and hold lots and parcels of land in any incorporated or platted city, town or village, or any mine or mining claim in any of the territories of the United States. The constitution of the state of Washington gives similar rights to aliens as to mineral lands, and no line is drawn by either law as to the class of mineral lands that may be so held. Local traders in your mining camps are generally Canadians, and from them miners' supplies are chiefly obtained. They in turn buy in your own markets, so that at best there should not be more than a generous rivalry between your people and ours to secure local custom, and the history of all mining camps is that there has been more money expended within them than the amount taken from them. It is, therefore, better to encourage our people to aid your own in the development of your mineral wealth than to exclude them, viewed solely from the fact last stated. Viewed from any standpoint, the restrictive measure suggested is not in harmony with the enlightened spirit of our times, nor justified by the conditions surrounding us. But my intention was more to call your attention to the recent act of congress mentioned than to criticize your policy, and I beg you to treat this communication only as the prompting of amity, and a disposition to promote the common good."

In a subsequent note, Mr. Turner, of Seattle, wrote the leader of the opposition: "Either I or my typewriter omitted the words 'acquire and,' which should be inserted between the words 'may' and 'hold,' in the 18th line of the second page of my letter of this date to you, thereby giving the law referred to its literal (and a very important) signification; for there is no doubt in my mind, as a lawyer of many years' experience in our mineral regions, having a fair knowledge of our legislation and judicial decisions in mining law, that the framer of the provision mentioned intended by the use of the word 'acquire' that aliens can 'locate,' as well as take by any other method, mining claims—our courts having long held that 'discovery, locating, recording, etc.,' required by the Mineral act of congress of May 10, 1892, are acts or terms of purchase."

The consideration of the measure in committee resulted in a few slight changes, the most important being the insertion of a provision that any license wrongfully obtained by any company might be cancelled by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

During the debate Mr. Eberts pointed out that American citizens might find a way of evading the law, and hon. the attorney-general explained that it was not expected that the act could not be gotten around, the only thing to be done was to make it as difficult of evasion as possible.

Finally the bill was reported complete as amended, the third reading being set for Monday next.

The house rose shortly after 3 o'clock, being adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Helgesen—To move on Monday that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Honor to move the Dominion government to furnish this house with the following returns, viz.:

1. The number of Chinese landed at the various ports of the province from foreign ports and the amount of head tax collected during the years 1897 and 1898.

2. The number of Japanese landed at the various ports of the province from foreign ports during the same period.

3. The number of Chinese and Japanese landed at the quarantine station at Victoria during the same period.

By Mr. McBride—To move that an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to move the Dominion government to take steps to amend the statutes of Canada with reference to marine and fisheries, so as to provide for the appointment of a board of local commissioners having jurisdiction over the fisheries of this province with full power and authority to make rules and regulations concerning them.

By Mr. Eberts—For all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and Archibald Dick (late inspector of mines) and his replies thereto touching the enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation act as to the non-employment of Chinese underground, and particularly any letter or report he may have made as to what action he had taken in the premises.

McPHILLIPS'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips's resignation of his seat came as a great surprise to all parties. Seen yesterday by a Times reporter, Mr. McPhillips said that his reasons would be explained in a letter he was sending to the editor of the Colonist, and which he wished to be regarded as his complete explanation of what he had felt himself called upon to do.

The following is the letter:

"Victoria, Jan. 13, 1899.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: I have to-day addressed a letter of resignation of my seat in the legislative assembly of the province to the honorable the Speaker. In that it may possibly become public before the official notification is made of my resignation that I have resigned, I think it well that my constituents, through your columns, should be made aware of why it is that I have resigned.

A doubt arose in my mind as to whether I was qualified to sit and vote in the house, and to remove that doubt I took the opinion of one of the leading counsel of the province, and of one who was opposed in politics to the party to which I belong. The opinion taken by me was that of Mr. Bodwell, which reads as follows:

"A. E. McPhillips, Esq., Barrister, etc., Victoria, B. C.:

"Dear Sir: In answer to your request for my opinion as to whether the transaction which took place between Mr. Barnard and the late government is such as to render you ineligible to sit and vote as a member of the legislative assembly, I beg to say that I do not think it is of that character.

"As I understand the facts, Mr. Barnard made an arrangement with the government to hold certain briefs at an assize which was to have taken place a considerable period previous to the dates of nomination and election of members, but which in fact, owing to necessary adjournments, was not held until the week immediately preceding the date of polling. I think, however, the facts are such that it must be held that the contract, if any, was completed before the date of election. There was nothing left to be settled between the government and Mr. Barnard after that date. Even if there had been a dispute over the amount of the fee, it is a matter which could have been settled by taxation in the ordinary course.

"The principle laid down in Royse vs. Eurleigh, in Law Reports, 4 Common Pleas, seems to me to govern the question here. It was there decided that in order to create the disqualification, the contract must be executory after the date of election. In that event the government of the day may be supposed to have some influence over the member by reason of the contract. I do not think a disqualification can arise in the case of a contract executed before the election and with respect to which the contractor, after the election, stands in the relation only of a creditor of the government.

"I come to this conclusion altogether apart from certain other facts which I think are material. In the first place, I understand that this contract, if any, was made by Mr. Barnard without reference to you, and that when it came to your knowledge you declined in any way to participate in it, and that Mr. Barnard received the fee on his own account and applied the whole of it for his own benefit. I see nothing in the relation which exists between two barristers practicing in this province to prevent that kind of an arrangement being made; in fact, it seems to me rather doubtful whether a partnership in the ordinary sense of the word can exist between barristers as such, although such a relation may exist with regard to the solicitor work which they often do in connection with their practice as barristers. Moreover, it is not clear that a barrister can make a contract for a fee. I should think, unless he could made a contract enforcible in his behalf that it would not be within the wording, although perhaps it might be said to be within the spirit of the act in question.

"However, it is not necessary to seriously consider any of these points, as I think that the fact that the arrangement was absolutely executed before you were elected is sufficient to prevent a disqualification, even if you could be connected with the transaction by reason of the arrangement made with Mr. Barnard.

"Yours very truly,

"E. V. BODWELL."

It will be seen that some time before the sitting of the house I took the precaution to have legal advice, therefore my course was exactly in line with that of Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., in whose favor in the Imperial parliament a bill of indemnification was passed. In view, however, of the number of resignations that have taken place, and in view of the very serious liability there is by way of penalties, I have, after anxious consideration, thought it right for me to resign. I may, therefore, say, though, that I have every confidence in Mr. Bodwell's opinion, as I feel sure the people throughout the province have, and whilst holding the bona fide belief that I am not disqualified, still I should not, in justice, expose myself to a $500 a day penalty for sitting and voting. I trust that my constituents will believe that I have endeavored to discharge my duties whilst acting as a member of the house in a fair and conscientious manner. I am sure it is unnecessary to state that of the fees received by Mr. Barnard—in amount about $150—I did not receive once cent, and when it came to my notice any payment was about to be received from the government of the day, I distinctly stated that I would not participate in the fees; as the result, Mr. Barnard put in his personal voucher for the personal services performed by him, and received the fees for his own private and separate use. Yours truly,

A. E. McPHILLIPS.

NOTES.

The members of the press gallery are to meet on Monday afternoon at one o'clock for the purpose of organization. Nine papers are represented.

The following is the gist of the bill introduced to amend the Jurors Act, the panel being reduced from 24 to 13:

"The precepts, writs or orders to sheriffs for the return of grand jurors for the sittings of courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall command the return of thirteen grand jurors, and no more, and the panel of grand jurors for any of the said courts shall consist of thirteen grand jurors, notwithstanding any law, usage or custom to the contrary."

Mr. Higgins has been appointed chairman of the private bills committee, Mr. Kellie receiving a similar appointment from the members of the railway committee.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

An Epitome of the Results of the Year's Operations as Presented to the City Council Yesterday.

A Satisfactory Showing From All the Civic Departments of Work for the Past Year.

Below will be found a brief epitome of the reports which were received from the heads of civic departments and approved at the final meeting of the council yesterday. The complete reports will be printed in the annual statement.

Health Officer's Report.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, medical health officer, in his report pointed out that with the exception of a mild form of measles which has been prevalent during the past six months, the health of the city for the year was good. There occurred twenty-three cases of scarlet fever, two of which proved fatal; and one case of smallpox. This was early in the year, and with the enforcement of strict isolation the disease was prevented from spreading. The Isolation hospital is now well equipped, and Victoria is prepared to control an epidemic of contagious disease should one occur. There are now seven Chinese lepers on Darcy Island, only two of whom are able to do any work, and the disease is making rapid inroads on them as well. All the others are very feeble and almost helpless, and it will only be a short time until all are unable to care for themselves. When that time arrives provision for nursing and caring for these unfortunates must be made. Having failed to get the Dominion government to take the lazaretto over, efforts should be made to get the provincial government to take it over. Though a large number of premises along the line of sewers are not yet connected satisfactory process has been made in this respect. The doctor regrets that all the buildings condemned by the sanitary and building inspector were not destroyed; recommends that a place for the temporary detention of insane and delirious persons be provided, preferably in connection with the Jubilee hospital, and closes with expressing his appreciation of the services of the sanitary inspector and caretaker of the Isolation hospital, and the courtesy with which he has been treated by the mayor and council, medical men and police. The number of deaths was 227, which makes the rate 11.35 per 1,000.

Inspector Chipchase submitted a short report, telling of the steps taken to keep the city clean and healthy.

City Engineer.

During 1898, according to City Engineer Wilmot's report, 2,801 feet of sewers were laid, at a cost of $3,998.72. This makes 17.6 miles of sewers, including the system discharging at Clover Point. During the year 125 buildings were connected, making a total of 1,377. There were 3,581 feet of vitrified pipe drains laid, making a total now laid in the city of 52,885 lineal feet. A considerable length of old box drains will shortly have to be taken up, and the engineer recommends that vitrified pipe be substituted to form part of the permanent system of surface drainage.

Mr. Wilmot draws the attention of the new council to the urgent necessity of renewing Rock Bay and James Bay bridges as soon as practicable. As he reported in June last, he considered the former good for about eight or nine months, and the latter for ten or twelve months from the date mentioned. Tenders have been called for the necessary piles to renew Rock Bay bridge and a plan prepared for the work. In order to have the new bridge constructed within the estimated time for which the old one is safe, work will have to be commenced as soon as possible and carried on with all reasonable despatch.

The work of making the new filter beds at Beaver lake water-tight and workable was completed on April 30, and a report of the tests made submitted to the council. The work of paving the slopes of the reservoir and connecting same with the mains, for which $12,000 was voted by the council, will be commenced in the spring. The report recommends that an appropriation be made for roofing the reservoir, as scientific researches that have recently been made go to show that the admission of light and rain to filtered water has an injurious effect.

Public Market.

The market superintendent reported that the farmers have commenced to patronize the market, and greatly appreciate the accommodation furnished. The receipts during the year totalled $2,104.30.

Home for Aged and Infirm.

Manager Hobbis, of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, reported that eight men were admitted during the year, and that three deaths had occurred. There are now twenty inmates. During the year there was considerable sickness, but, with one exception, the men are now all well. The expenditure was $3,289.03, as compared with $3,652.66 in 1897. The water supply has been improved and in other ways the home made more comfortable.

Fire Department.

Chief Deasy reported in detail the number of fires, and drew attention to the danger that existed from simultaneous fires under the present system. "When the firemen reach a burning building," continues the chief, "they always work well, but the question ever present in my mind is: How many call firemen will hear the alarm, and how many will respond? I cannot divide my force of men and leave firemen in the halls, for the simple reason that the call-men work at other occupations, and until a late hour at night none of them are available for hall duty. With a permanent department things would be different. If a call should come from the outside alarm boxes a certain number of men would go out and a portion of the department would remain in the business district. Under the present system twenty of the firemen are call men, eight are engineers, drivers and tillermen and two permanent hosemen, the latter used as stokers when we have two engines in service. This leaves me with twenty call men to handle hose, ladders and to work around burning buildings. Should the alarm bell fail to strike during the daytime these call men, working and living in all directions, cannot be expected to know that a fire is in progress. After eleven years as chief of your fire department I again ask for a permanent force of firemen. I have the greatest respect for all my call men. They do their level best; but, if this city wants good service, trained firemen are needed to be ready on the instant when the dread alarm of fire is received. We need men more than apparatus. The recent fires in two of our large buildings will show that quick service is our safety. This city lacks in so-called fireproof buildings. Seattle, Vancouver and New Westminster, were built of similar materials when those cities burned. With low water pressure—during cold weather less than thirty-seven pounds to the square inch—we certainly require to attack fires instantly. Our drivers are prompt, but they often reach fires without men to do the work. I have seen whole companies absent, and when they arrived, after running perhaps a mile, the men are unfitted to do the work expected of them.

"The purchase of a steam fire engine, moving to a fire hall on upper Yates street, additional alarm boxes and hydrants, hose and other equipment is a move in the right direction. Another move which should add to the efficiency of the fire department and save a large sum of money would be to place all the apparatus, horses and men in the market building. The cost of fitting up would be small, and a saving in fuel, light and other expenses would recompense the city. The Pandora street fire hall would then be available for library or other purposes, as the business section we must keep two steam engines, one truck, one chemical engine and at least one hose carriage. No. 1 hall is too small to accommodate the apparatus and men. A portion of the market would be a most suitable central fire hall. Of the ninety fires during 1898, thirteen were caused by sparks falling on shingle roofs, and only in one case was the roof painted. Only fireproof roofs should be allowed in the business district, and roofs covered with moss should be cleaned. The list of suspicious fires has been brought down, and is the exception now, where it was the rule a few years ago. Laws regulating the storage and carriage of explosives will lessen the danger to life and property. Installing a separate main for the high levels, to the eastern section, and pumping water at all hours was another move in the right direction. If means of forcing water to other sections could be carried out the danger to this city would be lessened. The danger from electric wires should receive attention, and every building should be inspected. The network of wires through the streets is a source of danger and trouble to the firemen.

In conclusion, I thank your worship, Chairman W. Wilson, Ald. MacGregor and Ald. Bragg for the interest taken in fire department affairs. The heads of the departments rendered all assistance in their power when called upon by the fire department. The assistant engineer, officers and firemen deserve credit for their willingness to aid in the protection of the city."

Water Works.

Mr. James L. Raymur, water commissioner, in his report speaks of the improvement made to the Yates street pumping station, which gives the upper levels a better supply of water and increases the fire protection. He also tells of the new mains laid, the old small pipes which have been replaced by larger ones, and points out that much remains to be done in the way of extension and replacing of old mains. Continuing, he says:

"Every year it becomes more and more difficult to keep up the pressure in town during the summer months, and I think it is only a question of time before the system will have to be changed from a gravity to a pumping one. Did the sixteen-inch main do anything like its work the necessity might not come so soon, but the continued increased consumption, consequent on the growth of the city, and the extension of the sewerage system will bring us face to face with a crisis sooner or later. A pumping plant could be installed, at, say, a point near the North Dairy farm, at a cost of about $15,000, the present station on Yates street being done away with. This is a question that must engage the earnest attention of the council before very long.

"The work undertaken by the council to complete the filter beds, etc., at the expense of the contractors has been completed, and the balance of the contract, amounting to $1,947.66, has been paid to the credit of the contractors at the Bank of British North America. A lawsuit is still pending with Messrs. Walkley, King & Veasey regarding the amount expended by the corporation to complete the works. The filtered water has not yet reached town, as the reservoir is still in an unfinished condition, some $12,000 being required to complete it, with the exception of the roof, which the council have decided not to build for the present. A by-law to borrow this amount was submitted to the ratepayers, but was defeated. Since then, owing to the large surplus on hand at the end of October, a sum of $12,000 has been voted out of ordinary revenue to complete the work. A contract has been entered into for the supply of cement, and I hope that by July the citizens of Victoria will be supplied with pure filtered water.

"A radical change was made this year in the method of collecting the water rates. A by-law was passed making them payable at the City Hall, with a rebate if paid before a certain date. The change has been an unqualified success; the only wonder is that it was not made years ago, as I am sure the city would have been the gainer by a large amount. I must confess to being rather doubtful as to how the system would work for the first few months, but in October (the first month) the collections amounted to $10,479.25, or about $6,000 over the average, and for the year the total was $59,378.52, being over $5,000 more than has ever been collected in any one year; and the arrears on December 31 are only $5,851, as against $7,600.86 at the same time in 1897. As the rates are not due and payable until the last day of the month, those for December are practically all unpaid. The meter rates on 'commercial' meters, particularly hotels and wharves, show a large increase over 1897. The same by-law also re-arranged the rates, grading them according to the number of rooms. Some 1,500 houses formerly paying $1 per month, have been reduced to 60 cents and 75 cents, and the reduction has been a great boon to people living in small houses; a small number, on the other hand, have been raised. Still the system of rating is by no means perfect, and never will be until every service is metered. I am making enquiries as to 'slot' meters, such as are used by the gas company, and which would supply a certain amount of water for a fixed amount. If a cheap, serviceable meter of this description could be obtained, the question of arrears would be a different one from what it is to-day, and there would not be so often the disagreeable necessity of turning off the water for the non-payment of rates. A separate account is now kept with every consumer, and the collection of water rates is now, for the first time, on a proper business basis.

"The lowest level in the lake was reached on November 15, when the water was 47 inches below H.W.M. Owing to the unprecedented small rainfall during November and December it has only raised five inches since that date, but the recent heavy snowfall will amply make up for it.

"The arbitrators in the case of ten acres of land taken from Mr. Dwyer, situated at the head of Elk lake, awarded him $500 for the same, and as this was the amount originally offered he had to pay the costs of the award. This was the only land paid for during 1898.

"The revenue for 1898 was $59,378.52, as against $52,118.62 for 1897. The expenditure was: Salaries, $4,745; maintenance, $9,216.46; construction, $8,459.51, which, added to $35,481, the amount required for interesting and sinking fund, make a total of $57,901.77, leaving an amount of $1,476.75 to be devoted to the general purposes of the corporation. In April a further loan of $62,500 will be paid off, thus reducing the payments for interest and sinking fund by $6,571.50.

"During 1898 there were 91 new services connected, and 22 old ones renewed; also five hydrants placed in position.

"I much regret the continued absence, through illness, of Mr. Partridge, who has been collector of water rates since the inception of the works, and I trust that the spring will see the return to work of an old and valued servant of the corporation.

"In conclusion, I cannot but acknowledge the hearty co-operation I have received from all concerned with the water works, and more particularly from Mr. Preece, the foreman, whose long experience and devotion to duty have been of the greatest assistance."

Electric Lighting.

The electric light plant, according to the report of Superintendent Hutchison, ran without a hitch during the year, what repairs were necessary being executed by the regular staff. He recommends that the engine, which has been in service for three and a half years, be overhauled, and continues:

"I have experienced difficulty in maintaining the dynamos in proper working condition during the year. The old machines, which have done good service for years past, both in the Yates street station and in the new station, have given trouble from the breaking down of the insulation. The breaking of terminal wires in the armatures has been a constant source of trouble, the main cause of the break'ng being excessive floor vibration. In dealing with that part of the system consisting of poles, lines, etc., I would respectfully draw attention to a defect which has interfered with the continuity of the lighting service to a great extent in the past. I refer to the breaking off of lamp loops during windy weather. As a means of remedying the defect I would recommend that flexible safety loops be placed on all lamps in exposed positions. Another matter which, in my opinion, deserves consideration is the question of how to deal with trees overhanging the street; these trees not only impair the insulation of lines in their vicinity, but for a considerable part of the year in some districts they so obstruct the light as to render the proper lighting of the streets impossible. I am of the opinion that in most cases by exercising due care the trees could be trimmed, so as to avoid interference with the light or wires, and without injuring their appearance to any extent; in cases where shade trees are placed in line along the street, trimming would be of little service. The only remedy in such cases is to have the lamps supported in the centre of the street by means of flexible steel rope.

"Improvements have been made to the system, the most important of which are as follows:

"A new arc dynamo, having capacity to operate 100 arc lights of 1,200 candle power each, has been installed; poles have been erected and lines extended, making provision for thirteen additional lights, several of which have been already placed in position. The feed water heater has been fitted with new tubes. By the installation of the extra dynamo the following important advantages have been gained: (1) Increased lighting capacity in plant. (2) Circuits which were formerly in unsatisfactory condition have been brought to the standard of efficiency. (3) In cases of break-down, the disabled circuit can be transferred to the larger dynamo in a minute's notice, being the short period necessary to make the transfer at the switch board.

"The last mentioned advantage will readily be conceded to be a most important one, when the fact is considered that prior to the increase of dynamo capacity a break-down in any one of the dynamos necessitated depriving the district (on which it was operating) of light until repairs could be made.

"The total number of lamps now in use is 230. Actual cost per lamp per annum, exclusive of interest and sinking fund, is $53.

"In order that the cost of street lighting in this city may be compared with the cost in neighboring cities, I give the following statistics, which are reliable:

CITY.

	No. of lamps.	Candle power.	Cost per lamp per annum.	Kind of power.
Seattle	1	2000	$108	Steam
Seattle	*901		16	Steam
Spokane	100	2000	96	Water
Tacoma	408	2000	132	Steam

*Incandescent.

"Having in view the further improvement of the light'ng service, I desire to place the following matters before the council of 1899 for consideration:

"(1) The extension of the station building. This is a most important matter, as the advantages to be gained are many. The chief advantage would be better access to the plant and less risk to the station employees; also solid foundations for the dynamos, which would do away with the trouble of breakage in the armatures referred to. For further information in this matter, I would respectfully refer you to my report of 1895.

"(2) I would also recommend that safety loops be placed on all lamps in exposed positions, to avoid line breakage; also that counter weights be placed on the suspension rope of the wood arc lamps.

"(3) I would also recommend that an injector and auxiliary feed be fitted to the boilers, to be used in case of accident to feed pump."

Other Reports.

Reports were also presented from the city treasurer, chief of police, building inspector, street committee and park superintendent.

Woman's Work

whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves is the secret of health and beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE

build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED.

Mrs. Alice Boyce, Kingston, Ont., says:—"For several years I have been suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and my health gradually becoming worse, the slightest thing would frighten me. I could not work, and my spirits were constantly depressed. Through the representations of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This was in the winter of 1897, and I am happy to say after taking them for a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, my health gradually but surely returning. I am now as well as ever, and can eat, sleep and work without the least inconvenience. I am satisfied that anyone suffering from debility or nervous prostration will find a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every box of the genuine pills is enclosed in a wrapper which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GRAU OPERA CO.

The Programme for the Coming Season of Opera at the Victoria.

The sale of seats for the opera season began this (Saturday) morning at the Victoria Book and Stationery store. During their engagement here the Grau company will present some fine productions. The repertoire for the week, beginning Monday evening, is as follows: Monday, "New Boccaccio," up to date, introducing the burlesque on Bernhardt, and Irving as Camille and Othello; Tuesday, "Said Pasha;" Wednesday, "Mikado." This will be a grand scenic production. Manager Grau carries all his own special scenery, which is illuminated with three hundred colored incandescent lights. On Thursday night the Savoy theatre, London, great success, "Falka," which ran over two years in London and over two hundred nights in New York. On Friday the ever popular "Bohemian Girl;" Saturday matinee, "Olivette," and in the evening, for the first time here, the New York Casino's success, "Brignols." Each opera will be presented with new and gorgeous costumes, young, pretty and powerful chorus and Grau's own orchestra.

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B.C.

ALL THOSE RESIGNATIONS.

Never in the history of this province has there been a time so full of remarkable events as the present. Those resignations of seats in the legislature are without precedent in the record of British Columbia. What is the meaning of it? Why were there no resignations during the fifteen years of Turnerism? The explanation is easy. Those resignations are due to the operation of a law which was in existence during the fifteen years of misrule to which we have alluded, but which it is clear enough now, was steadily evaded throughout the whole of that period by who shall say how many legislators who held seats. What is looked upon as a strange state of affairs is in reality not strange at all; it is merely the carrying out of a law that was a dead-letter until the present government came into power. The strange part of the matter is that no attempt was ever made in that period of the oligarchy to obtain the enforcement of it. But, then, could any man desirous of seeing the affairs of the province properly conducted, have made any headway against that clique and their tools in the legislature in the heyday of their power? If the fact is not now plain and manifest to the people of this province that they have at last an honest government conducting affairs, a government absolutely fearless in the discharge of their duty, it never will be. Every resignation from that legislature has a significance quite apart from the merits of each particular case. If the people are anxious to see the laws of the province enforced they have reason to congratulate themselves upon having in power a government able and willing to carry out that wish.

THAT "INDIGNATION" MEETING.

In opening up the question of Mayor Redfern's conduct regarding the calling of that preposterous meeting in the city hall this week, the Colonist this morning has done that gentleman a grievous disservice. Mayor Redfern called that meeting as mayor of Victoria; he was present at that meeting as mayor of Victoria, and as mayor of Victoria he expressed himself, on no better grounds than any of the other speakers of like opinions, in condemnation of the action of the government; a thing which we contended and still contend he had no right to do.

The chief magistrate of a city, it is hardly necessary to point out, even to the meanest understanding, cannot be allowed to express violent personal and partizan views. Because he is the representative equally of both sides in such disputes. Mayor Redfern cannot divest himself for the time being of his mayoral dignity and address a public meeting called for such a purpose as that meeting was called, as plain Mr. Charles E. Redfern. Where would the thing end if this were to be allowed? From the moment of his assumption of the office until the moment he relinquishes it he is responsible to the citizens for the maintenance of the impartiality and dignity of that high trust; to become a private citizen that he may have an opportunity to attack the party to which he is opposed in politics is decidedly infra dig.; he may vote like any other citizen, but he cannot, with propriety, deliver public opinions in condemnation or approval of the acts of a government. Perhaps this is one of the disadvantages of the post, but it is certainly one that is accepted throughout the empire, we may say the world, by all mayors.

Our contemporary says Mayor Redfern spoke on the right side. Does the Colonist mean to say that the bill passed by the legislature, assented to by the Lieut.-Governor and now as much the law of the land as the same bill introduced by the Turner government in 1895, singularly enough dealing with the cases of the same gentlemen and the same constituency, is wrong? If the Colonist is contending along that line there will be no pursuit by us; for our contemporary will inevitably find itself performing much the same involuntary act that happened at a place called Gennesaret, in Palestine, some centuries ago.

We should like to point out to Mayor Redfern and also to our contemporary something that may not have occurred to them in relation to that extraordinary meeting. How would his worship have felt, and what would the Colonist have said, had some excited member of that crowd which stormed the galleries of the house after the meeting, thrown a rotten egg, a turnip, cabbage or other missile at, say, Mr. Speaker Forster or one of the members of the government? Are they aware of what the consequences of such an act, (a far from impossible act), would have been? Unless we are very much astray in our reckoning it might have led to the remainder of the session and all subsequent sessions of that house being held in Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops or some other place.

That meeting, surely the most extraordinary ever convened in this province, has embittered the feeling on the mainland and even in other portions of the island against Victoria. Those who were instrumental in getting it up and using our mayor for their party purposes have done this city an injury that may yet have most serious consequences. It is most significant that not one of the places which were invited to become "indignant" with the Turner party Victoria committee treated the invitation—with anything but silent contempt.

CASE OF MR. M'PHILLIPS.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips has favored us with a communication containing a statement of the reasons which led him to resign his seat in the legislative assembly. He says that a doubt having arisen in his mind as to whether he was qualified to sit and vote in the house, he took the opinion of Mr. E. V. Bodwell upon the matter. That gentleman in his statement, a copy of which accompanies Mr. McPhillips's letter to us, says that nothing which took place between Mr. Barnard and the late government renders Mr. McPhillips ineligible to sit and vote. Mr. Bodwell points out that the transaction referred to was not only one entirely between Mr. Barnard and the government, but that when the transaction was brought to Mr. McPhillips's knowledge he refused to have anything whatever to do with the matter, and he received no part of the fee, which went solely to Mr. Barnard. Mr. Bodwell sees nothing in the relation which exists between two barristers practicing in this province to prevent that kind of arrangement being made. He closes by saying that as the arrangement in question was absolutely executed before Mr. McPhillips was elected that fact is sufficient to prevent disqualification.

One of Alberni's large band of gifted poets has sent us for publication an epic paean of triumph in celebration of Mr. Neill's victory at the polls last month. We regret that it came so late, and that it cannot now be placed before our readers. Poems intended for publication should reach this office early on the day on which the poet wishes them launched, but we are not hankering after a great deal of poetry. Short, pithy, pointed, pertinent, non-personal letters "knock out" any poem we ever saw, and are far more acceptable to the editor—and the public.

We have received a request from a gentleman residing in Warsaw, Russian Poland, for a copy of the Times, and have complied with the same. This is well; Poland shall yet be free; her downtrodden people are clamoring for a free press. We should like to see that copy of the Times, though, after the Russian censor has edited it with his blacking-brush for the edification and safe-guarding of the Czar's subjects.

For the mental solacement of a number of the people who may have been led astray by a suggestion in the morning paper that the Victoria seats resigned by their holders should be restored to them by acclamation, we may hint that such a thing is most unlikely. Far more probable that there will be a fight in each case. Time will shortly tell.

The Nelson Economist rises to emit the opinion that Mr. Gordon Hunter, of Victoria, should be chosen head of the new Liberal party. What about Dr. Milne? Hasn't he first claim for the job?

CHINESE BLUEJACKETS.

The formation of a Chinese battalion at Wei-Hai-Wei, under Major Bower, of the Bengal cavalry, brings a new element into the army of the empire, which it has been remarked in the Daily Mail is now the most cosmopolitan force in existence. But it is strange that in the navy the alien races under British rule have hardly been introduced.

Our navy is almost without exception drawn from home, writes a Hongkong correspondent. The only cases of exception that I know of are two—viz., the crews of the few ships composing the Indian marine squadron for the protection of trade in Indian waters; and H. M. S. Tamar, receiving ship at Hongkong. The standing crew of the Tamar consists of about 100 Chinese bluejackets, mostly drawn from the colony, and a few petty officers, who are with few exceptions British.

The Chinese, we know, from the testimony of General Gordon, make excellent soldiers when led by British officers, so that there need be no anxiety about the Chinese battalion at Wei-Hai-Wei. The natives of Wei-Hai-Wei are a stalwart and hardy lot, with very good physique, and from what I have seen Major Bower will have excellent material for his battalion, which ought to give a good account of itself.

What kind of sailors do the Chinese make? From an interview I had with an officer of the Tamar, I learnt that they had many good qualities, which made them exceptionally useful on board, but that the Tamar, not being a seagoing ship, they had no opportunity of displaying the most valuable qualifications of the sailor, viz., gunnery and torpedo work. As far as splicing a rope, making a sail, or the ordinary routine work of a ship went, they could give points to Jack himself, and in addition their conduct was good, and they are extremely fond of the life.

There is no doubt that the average Chinaman is not as well paid on shore, nor so well fed and housed, as he would be on board, which accounts for the fact that many of them prefer serving on, instead of taking their pension.

Another Chinese element in our squadron serving in the East is the domestic class, some ships carrying as many as thirty. These are messmen, cooks, etc., with whom no European can compete.

The Chinaman is very expert in boat sailing, and will venture out, in his small but extremely well-found boat, in the roughest weather.

The story of the Chinese admiral being found playing cards with the cook at the gangway, when some officers from a British man-of-war called, may be quite true, but it only shows what chance the Chinese bluejackets had of becoming proficient in gunnery, drills and discipline generally. Some British officers have served in the Chinese navy, nevertheless that did not avail her much in the war with Japan. This is no argument against the Chinese bluejacket, as these officers had very little power, and, in fact, their hands were completely tied by the Chinese officials.—London Daily Mail.

Bombay finds itself in the curious predicament of possessing the head of a statue of the queen-empress, but no body on which to place it.

Before the statue of the queen-empress, defiled by the Poona murderer, had been cleansed, it was decided to replace the head and neck. The work was put in hand, but before completion the stains had been removed from the old statue, and the new head and neck were no longer required.

But they are finished, and £100 has been spent on the work. And now the Bombay corporation is on the lookout for a public-spirited citizen who will present a body to their head and shoulders.

Communications.

MR. HARRISON'S THANKS.

To the Editor:—To the electors of the Central ward who voted for me I wish to return thanks, and also to the citizens generally for their courtesies to me.

E. HARRISON.

THE CITY READING ROOM.

To the Editor: Now that our civic officers are determined for another year, and therefore civic reforms are in order, allow me to make a suggestion though your columns that the city reading room be made more attractive, for, considering the size of the city, we have a most disgraceful reading room. There is no excuse for its present delapidated condition, as it is the only public reading room in the city. What must a stranger think when he enters our city reading room, as he compares it with better-equipped reading rooms he has entered in towns in the east much smaller than Victoria? Let us have a public reading room worthy of the name, replenished with up-to-date material, before another civic election.

BOOKWORM.

Victoria, Jan. 13, 1899.

LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor:—I noticed in last night's Times that Mr. Booth moved the second reading of the "Road Overseers Bill," and that Mr. Martin requested that it lie over until next session. What I wish to find out is, which part of the province does Mr. Booth represent? I also noticed in last night's paper that there is in the house a Mr. J. M. Martin. I had no idea that there was another Martin besides Hon. Joseph Martin, therefore I would suggest that you add in your reports the name of the district the member sits for, also whether the member is government or opposition, to wit: Mr. Kidd, Richmond, gov.; Mr. Irving, Cassiar, opp. Sir, by this means the public could see who's for, or against, certain measures and could become better informed on the business before the house.

G. B. HARRISON.

Victoria, Jan. 14, 1899.

(Mr. Booth sits for North Victoria.—Ed. Times.)

THE TELEGRAPHIC QUESTION.

To the Editor:—The people of Victoria will have much sympathy with "Belated Easterner's" mental difficulties. It is indeed very difficult to say whether a real, live, efficient telegraph wire is connected with Victoria or not. A few weeks ago, when the news of the Dawson fire arrived at Victoria per steamer Cottage City direct from Lynn canal, it somehow leaked out that a fire had occurred, but I noticed that it appeared in the eastern press dated from Vancouver, and with a small "nonpareil" line over it as follows: "C. P. R. Despatch." I had heard before that private business had been stolen from the wire at Vancouver and used by correspondents of eastern papers, but I refused to believe it and always thought there was a misunderstanding. I am told, however, that the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Trade at the time. All eastern readers of newspapers like "Belated Easterner" must be convinced that there is no wire into Victoria, to say nothing of Esquimalt, for I notice that nearly all naval matters appear in the eastern press as coming from Vancouver, with the inevitable "nonpareil" line over it—"C. P. R. Despatch."

A WESTERNIZED EASTERNER.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES.

To the Editor:—With your kind permission I will endeavor to enlighten "Belated Easterner" regarding Victoria's telegraphic facilities. I have pleasure in informing that gentleman that Vancouver Island's telegraph connection with the mainland is superior to that of any island of equal population in the world. As for Victoria, the telegraphic companies are in the field for business, the Western Union Telegraph Company, with one wire to the American side, and the C. P. R. Co.'s telegraph, with four wires to the mainland, three of these being to Vancouver and one to the American side.

Outside of the Associated Press, the great purveyor of news, and which is represented here by a live agent, there is hardly an important newspaper in Canada or the United States which has not its special correspondent located in Victoria. These correspondents are paid for what they send, and I can vouch for it that what they miss is not worth paper and ink. The news about the fleet coaling and making other preparations to move, during the late French trouble, was all sent from Victoria.

Correspondents and business men are not now hampered with the out-of-date "wires down" story, so far as my office is concerned. For nearly a year we have had but one interruption, and that was for a few hours one pitch dark night some months ago, while a fierce gale prevailed. We have successfully withstood the battle of the elements during the beginning of this year. The other company can speak for itself.

WM. CHRISTIE,
Lcl. Mgr. C.P.R'y. Co.'s Tel.

(Mr. Christie will pardon us for adding that not only the leading United States and Canadian papers are represented here by special correspondents, but many of the principal newspapers in London and the United Kingdom, and not a few on the continent of Europe. Correspondents who have criticized "Belated Easterner's" letter will kindly remember that he made an important statement of fact and did a service to this city in pointing out that Vancouver gets the cream of the advertising in this province.—Ed. Times.)

VICTORIA'S GOOD CHANCE.

To the Editor: There can be no doubt in the mind of the strongest opponent of the Semlin government that they are here to stay, however reluctant some may be to admit it. The statements of the ex-premier when conducting the campaign last June were very misleading as to the true feeling throughout the province "against his government." At every opportunity he stated: "This government" would be sustained by a larger majority than ever before. Under conditions which existed at the time, probably he was not to blame; as the wish "was father to the thought." But whether we care to admit it or not, the change has taken place, and Victoria will now be the pivot where all the influence is centered in its representatives in the legislature. That prestige has gone, however bravely we may have resisted the change. To-day we are without representation in the government, which is, to say the least, very unfortunate. There never was a time in the history of this city of ours when we required representation in the legislature more than at the present time, and we have now an opportunity to rectify what has turned out to be a mistake in sending four representatives to the opposition benches. I make this to say the city has two assets (harbor and Songhees reserve) within her limits, if properly administered, would pay for all the promised improvements within the present boundaries. We must get over the servile way of serving a dead past. A new order of things has arisen, and let all assist in having representation in the new government. If Victorians will elect two government representatives at the present juncture we will have the Indian reserve settled forthwith and the harbor question assisted in a way we cannot otherwise expect. I don't say that Messrs. Hall and McPhillips will not be elected, or could not. What I contend for is so far as the policy of either party is concerned, however advanced the measures are, of the present government, or how obnoxious they may be to some of our citizens, the good sense of the electorate ought to be convinced that there is no prospect of the government being defeated. They are the representatives of a thinking, industrial and progressive class from the Mainland, where the population is growing, and going to grow enormously, and it is only right that this city should be represented on the government side of the house, and not be carried away from a duty we owe to ourselves, to assist the government, and not throw obstacles in the way simply because some are dissatisfied that their friends are not in power.

A TRUE VICTORIAN.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

To the Editor: Perhaps it is not generally known that another worthy institution in the city is about to close its doors for the present at least. The Salvation Army shelter, which has done such excellent service since it was opened a few years ago, is about to follow the Y. M. C. A., and this is greatly to be regretted, as it is much required as a temporary home for men who are out of work, and often penniless. The reason given is that as the shelter depends for its income upon the wood yard, and as wood cannot be obtained at a reasonable price, of necessity work cannot be found for hopeless men who are willing to labor in return for food and shelter. Another reason, however, is that donations in food, money, or clothing, are much required to tide over the present crisis. No doubt when the need is known kind-hearted citizens will immediately rally to the assistance of the Salvation Army shelter and prevent its doors being closed upon the poor and homeless who come amongst us.

SYMPATHIZER.

THE FISHERMEN.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west—
Out into the west as the sun went down;
Each thought of the woman who loved him best,
And the children stood watching them out of the town;
For men must work and women must weep;
And there's little to earn and many to keep,
Though the harbor bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower,
And trimmed the lamps as the sun went down;
And they looked at the squall and they looked at the shower,
And the rack it came rolling up, ragged and brown;
But men must work and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden and waters deep,
And the harbor bar be moaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands
In the morning gleam as the tide went down,
And the women are watching and wringing their hands,
For those who will never come back to the town;
For men must work, and women must weep—
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep—
And good-bye to the bar and its moaning.

—Charles Kingsley.

ASTONISHED THE ROBBERS.

For years past the headquarters of the police in Dublin Castle has been in telephonic communication with the Exchange, and Mr. John Malan, assistant commissioner, told an Evening News representative that he found the wire of real use. "People are afraid to abuse the line," he said, "and we have never been troubled in that direction. It has been of great assistance many a time. One of the best cases in point I can think of is this: A man was pulled into a hall by robbers and attacked. A fireman on escape duty noticed it, and rang up the Exchange, asking them to inform the police. When we got the news we sent it to the nearest police station, the whole communications only occupying two minutes. A body of policemen rushed round and bagged all the ruffians, who would have completed their work and escaped but for the telephone."—Evening News (London).

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, Stomach Disordered, Bowels Constipated, Head Aching, Back Aching, Back Paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

ITS QUALITY AND VALUE

Is not a debatable subject, as it is the recognized standard of all that is good and pure in Ceylon Teas.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Proves its vast superiority over all others in millions of teapots daily.

Sealed lead packets only. Never in bulk 40c., 50c., 60c.

THE Brais BRAND

LIBERALISM AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The resentment created in Britain by the public realization of the extent to which the "policy of pin-pricks" has been carried on has been national, not sectional, and practically the entire Liberal party has been ranked with the Conservative party in support of the government's disposition to adopt a strong attitude in international bargaining. There are exceptions, however, and that extreme Radical, Mr. Labouchere, has been moved by the sight of Liberal chiefs advocating a strong foreign policy to accuse the historic party of having turned jingo. To this charge the Daily Chronicle answers by the following tabulated statement of the attitude of the Liberal party upon current issues in foreign policy:

"Armenia.—Great majority of Liberals in favor of purely humanitarian action in behalf of Armenia, Lord Rosebery being almost alone in opposition.

"Greece and Crete.—A similar statement holds good, though Lord Rosebery's action was not in question.

"Transvaal Raid.—Liberal party practically united in strongest condemnation.

"Venezuela.—War with America averted by prompt action of Liberal press and party, and their demand for arbitration.

"West Africa.—No opposition to government, but tone moderate towards France.

"Siam, Madagascar, Tunis.—Criticism of bad management by Lord Salisbury; tone moderate.

"Dongola.—Generally critical of the advance.

"China.—Opinion somewhat divided, but criticism of Lord Salisbury (a) for weakness in allowing Russia to take Port Arthur and qualify the policy of the open door, 'without a preceding and thorough understanding.' (b) for taking Wei Hai Wei.

"Pashoda.—General support of government, but tone towards France conspicuously fair and moderate."

There certainly is neither jingoism nor weakness in this report.—Toronto Globe.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Prevents Pneumonia.

The use of "Seventy-seven" for Grip prevents Pneumonia by "breaking up" the Cold, while its tonic powers sustain the vitality during the attack.

The doctors and officers of Boards of Health say that this epidemic of Grip is not so severe or fatal as former ones, but the danger of Pneumonia or other complications is just as great.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John streets, New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

THE OLD POSTOFFICE

Turned into something useful.

Frank Campbell

Can be found at the old post-office door—vending as usual. The latest newspapers of the day, postage stamps and the choicest of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Victoria Lodge, No 1, A. O. U. W.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

All members of above lodge are requested to meet at A.O.U.W. Hall at 1:30 on Sunday to attend the funeral of our late Brother, John Drant.

Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.

FRANK PARTRIDGE, M.W.

WANTS.

WANTED—Board and room with respectable family by gentleman, who will teach [illegible] cash per month. Apply S. A. L., Times.

WANTED—A reliable and pushing man to represent in the Kootenays an established manufactory doing business with mines; must be possessed of personal magnetism and business experience; state age and experience and salary you would be satisfied with. Address A.B.C., Times office.

WANTED—Strong boy. Apply Walker's Switch Stores, Esquimalt road.

JAPANESE want situations to do any work in family as houseboys or hard workers; either city or country. Address Japanese Employment Office, 45 Store street.

WANTED — To purchase a collection of Canadian and foreign postage stamps. Address J. H. W., Times office.

CLEAN COTTON RAGS WANTED at Times office.

WANTED—Employers in need of practically trained office assistants, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc. Please call at the Columbia Commercial College, Vancouver, B. C. H. B. A. Vogel, principal.

SOLICITORS WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, for our complete sets of juvenile books for the holidays. Each set has four books graded for little ones to grown up folks. Each book charming, delightful, captivating. Prices range from 50c. to $2.50. Large books, each overflowing with happy illustrations. Tremendous sellers. Nothing like them. Four months' golden harvest for energetic workers. Credit given. Freight paid. Biggest commissions. Outfits with samples of all books free. Send twelve 2-cent stamps for paying part only of postage alone. Drop all trash and clear $300 a month with our exclusive juveniles. The National Book Concern, Juvenile Dept., Chicago.

WANTED—Good men only, to sell our well known line of specialties; we guarantee free from San Jose scale; all stock accompanied by government certificate; outfit free; good men and exclusive territory to workers. Write for particulars. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hotel business, or exchange. Apply Exchange, Times office.

FOR SALE—Two good sleigh dogs. Apply H., Times office.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all B. C. mines at lowest quotations; houses and lots in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., brokers, 86 Government street.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—Four acres of good land, 5-roomed house, barns and outbuildings; five minutes' walk from Oak Bay car line. Apply Heisterman & Co., Government street.

TO LET—(Vancouver, B. C.) — The large warehouse premises, Water street, with stone basement; side track off main line C.P.R.; lately occupied by McMillan & Hamilton. For terms, etc., apply Mrs. E. Gold, corner of Robson and Howe streets, Vancouver, B. C.

MUSICAL.

PROF. KAUFFMANN, from Chicago—Piano, violin and mandolin. Room 17, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

ASSAYING.

ASSAY OFFICE, Broughton street; W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assayer to the local banks; assays on all kinds of ores. Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m.

B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS RAAB—Clairvoyant medium, No. 9 Store street.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria Real Estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd., and by the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 190.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE BIG WEEK

Commencing

Monday, January 16th.

Jules Grau's Opera Co.

AT POPULAR PRICES—25c., 50c. and 75c.

MONDAY.....NEW BOCCACCIO
TUESDAY.....SAID PASHA
WEDNESDAY.....MIKADO
THURSDAY.....PAPKA
FRIDAY.....BOHEMIAN GIRL
SATURDAY MATINEE.....OLIVETTE
SATURDAY.....BRIGANDS

LARGE AND POWERFUL CHORUS.

GRAU'S OWN ORCHESTRA.

Sale of seats opens Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co.'s store.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

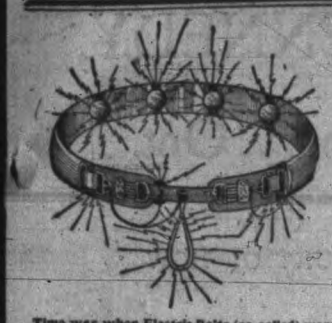
FORT ST.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS

FOR SALE BY

JAMESON, Grocer,

33 FORT STREET. PHONE NO. 128



Time was when Electric Belts (so-called) were of no avail simply on account of poor construction. Now, however, it's different, at least the belts we handle are powerful curative agents, because they are truly what their name implies, electric batteries, so arranged as to communicate to the body a continuous current free from "shocks." A trial will convince all.

C. H. BOWES, Chemist,
100 GOVERNMENT STREET,
NEAR YATES STREET.

FRESH WINDS AND RAIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 14.—5 a.m.—As the storm area mentioned yesterday still hovers off Vancouver Island, and a high barometric area covers the south Pacific states, high winds and gales, with heavy rains, have prevailed throughout western British Columbia and the adjoining states. Fort Canby last night reports a maximum velocity of 72 miles per hour. Little change in the present weather condition is expected during the next 48 hours. The weather is fair and moderately cold in Alberta, while in Manitoba more snow has fallen.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.63; temperature, 37, minimum, 37; wind, S.W., 14 miles; rain, .01; weather, rainy.

Vancouver—Temperature, 40; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, 34, minimum, 30; wind, S.E., 20 miles; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Missing.

Neah, Wash.—Missing.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 46, minimum, 36; wind, S., 24 miles; rain, .42; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.78; temperature, 38, minimum, 36; wind, S., 16 miles; rain, .26; weather, rainy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 48, minimum, 46; wind, S.E., 10 miles; rain, .42; weather, cloudy.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity.—Fresh to strong south and southwest winds; continued mild, with occasional rain.

Lower Mainland.—Fresh to strong south and southwest winds; mild, with rain.

City News in Brief.

—Drink Blue Ribbon Tea. *

—Sheet music 10c; 65 Yates street. *

—Pianos and Organs, best quality at lowest prices and easy terms, at 65 Yates street. *

—The charge of arson against Elyear Tetu will be heard next Tuesday in the provincial police court.

—Bargains in Flannelette Blouses which have never been equalled in Victoria. At the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Many articles suitable for miners cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s 80 Douglas street. *

—His worship the mayor and the board of aldermen were sworn in this morning by Mr. Justice Walkem.

—A branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is to be established at Atlin city, with Mr. A. Spencer, late manager of the Nanaimo branch, in charge.

—"Prince and Pedlar." There will be another performance to-night by special request, as many could not gain admittance the last two nights. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

—Ah Chu, the Chinaman who attempted to kill Wm. Russell, was yesterday committed for trial. He was admitted to bail on his own security for $1,000 and two other securities of $800 each.

—To-night a theatrical concert will be given in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the rectory fund. The concert commences at 8.30 p.m., and the programme will be given by the following:—Mrs. F. Pemberton, Miss Wolfenden, Miss Gaudin, Miss Milly Green, Lieut. Boyle Somerville, R. N.; Lieut. Harvey, R. M. L. I.; Messrs. Richardson, C. Pooley and W. A. Lobb.

—A deputation representing the Vancouver board of trade, consisting of Campbell, Sweeny, Banks, of Montreal, W. H. Godfrey, Bank of B. N. A., H. H. Morris, Bank of Commerce, W. M. Botsford, Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Col. Warren, Thos. Dunn and S. Oppenheimer, waited on the government this morning to urge the advisability of appointing an official assayer in Vancouver, whose certificates as to the fineness, weight and value of gold would be accepted by banks and merchants. The members of the cabinet, after listening to the arguments offered, promised consideration of the matter.

—As will be seen by the advertising columns a very fine array of vocalists, etc., have been secured for the popular Saturday evening concert. Among those taking part is the well known singer, Mr. P. C. L. Harris. This gentleman leaves for the east next week, and this will be the last occasion Victorians will have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Harris's finished singing. On many occasions Mr. Harris has been associated with Mr. J. G. Brown in duets, and to-night they will sing that grand old song of Capuci, "The Fisherman." The programme is a long and varied one, and should prove a drawing card for Temperance Hall to-night.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

—Smoke the "Nugget," 106 Johnson St.

—For ladies' fine tailor made costumes go to Wm. Stewart, Fort street. *

—Why pay rent when you can buy a piano at $10 a month at 65 Yates street.

—Violins from $1 upwards; finest strings for all instruments, 65 Yates street. *

—Dress Goods and Millinery at cost for the next 10 days at the Sterling Annual Clearance Sale, 88 Yates street.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—Great reductions in every line at the Sterling Annual Clearance Sale on Tuesday, 3rd January, 1899. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Samples of 1899 Crescent bicycles, both chain and chainless, have just been received by the local agents, Messrs. Waitt & Co. As usual they are perfect beauties, and the prices are right. *

—Dr. Hathaway having completed all arrangements for the publication of the British Columbia Workman, the labor paper which was endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council, the first issue will appear to-day.

—To-night's meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club will be of considerable interest and it is hoped that a large attendance will be recorded. Organization is one of the objects and business of interest to all members of the party will come up.

—Charlie, the Indian who was captured last night by Officers Redgrave and Mouatt in possession of an intoxicant, came up before the police magistrate this morning. He was fined $35, or in default of payment forty days' imprisonment with hard labor. Ah Sing, the Chinaman who supplied the Indian with the gin, was fined $100 or three months' imprisonment.

—K. Takahashe, the Jap who was arrested for infraction of the fire prevention by-law, was this morning fined $5, with the option of ten days' imprisonment. The sentence imposed was made light owing to the fact that the accused had built a fire in his yard to burn the clothes of a deceased relative, and was unaware that in so doing he was violating a corporation by-law.

—The Salvation Army shelter is to be closed. Adjutant Barr said this morning that this step became necessary owing to the scarcity of firewood. They are unable to obtain any for the present and that is the chief source from which their income is derived for keeping the house open; consequently the adjutant will close the shelter until such time as they are again able to run their woodyard.

—Mike King, of the Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., returned last evening from Eastern Washington with a number of horses bought there by him for the company's use at their logging camp at Lake Bennett. Mr. King will leave for Bennett with the horses in a few days. He says that the company's sawmills there are running night and day, for things are booming at Bennett. Six river steamers are being constructed there, for which the company's mills are furnishing the lumber.

—The effect of the storm yesterday was fully felt on the Spanish peninsula, which, in its exposed position, caught the full fury of the tornado. Those who went to Sidney yesterday had an excellent opportunity to exercise the grace of patience, for between 30 and 40 trees lay across the track and had to be chopped through and removed before the train could continue. Two small boats lay under Sidney Island, but their identity could not be ascertained from the land.

—Chief Fraser presided at the regular meeting last night of the Sir William Wallace Society. The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. Dr. Campbell, who told the story of the fights at Dargai Heights at Tel-el-Keber and at Omdurman, and the glorious part taken by the Highland regiments. Songs were given by Messrs. Watt, McKay, Jameson and Ker, pipe music by Mr. Robertson, and a recitation by Mr. A. Kay. The handsome picture, "Four Scottish Heroes," was during the evening presented to the society by the president.

—Next Monday week the Burns Anniversary concert, under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, will take place in the hall of the church, Blanchard street. Mr. Brown will as usual be in charge. For twelve years this has been one of the social and musical events of the city and many people besides those of Scottish nationality, look forward to it with pleasurable anticipation. The services of such well known performers as Miss Trotter and Mr. Allan, elocutionists; Miss Duffie, Miss Baker and Mrs. Hayward (Metchosen), Master Fawcett, Mr. J. Pilling and J. G. Brown have been secured.

—The remains of the late William Cullin were interred in the Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted at the home by Revs. R. W. Trotter, W. Leslie Clay and G. Swinnerton. A large number of floral emblems were sent by the friends of the deceased. A beautiful wreath from the Victoria Typographical Union was laid on the coffin. The pallbearers were Messrs. Alex. Jack, T. Booz, W. H. Ellis, Donald McMillan, W. Lorimer and W. S. Beckwith. The Typographical Union attended in a body, together with a large number of friends and sympathizers. Mrs. Cullin and family desire to express their heartfelt thanks for the many tributes of sympathy received by them in their bereavement.

—Pedestrians on Humboldt and Douglas streets witnessed a funny incident last night which had its sequel in the police court this morning. A citizen who had been out to the outer wharf, assisting in putting an insane man on board the Princess Louise, on his return to the city imbibed too freely and conceived the idea that he was insane, and proceeded at once to demonstrate the fact to the onlookers. In his progress along the street he divested himself of his clothing until he wore very little but a pleasant expression. The telephone at the police station was kept very warm for some time, as spectators continued reporting the matter to the police. These reports varied so much and came from such different parts of the city that soon several officers were after the man, who was variously represented as being drunk, crazy and fighting. J. E. Grice, the wood and coal man, helped to solve the difficulty. He was driving along the street in his road cart, when he suddenly found the culprit clinging to his neck. Finding it impossible to shake the man off, Mr. Grice drove towards the police station. On his way thither one of the officers was met, who took the drunk in charge. This morning he was rational and sober, and paid $2.50 for his temporary experience in the role of a lunatic. A second charge of wilful injury to property was withdrawn.

THE AMUR REACHES PORT

Brings a Budget of Interesting News From the Northlands—News of the Porcupine Creek Placer Finds.

Indians Said To Be Aggressive—Was Myrtle Brocee Murdered?—A Stampede to Carlisle Creek.

The belated and tempest-tossed steamer Amur arrived this morning from Skagway. She had a most trying trip down and many times she was obliged to lie to on account of the heavy weather. "It was one continual gale since we left Skagway," said one of her officers, "with blinding snow and heavy seas." Last night was the worst, the southeast gale which delayed the ferry steamers and lashed things movable about in the city having given the vessel a severe buffeting. She brought 13 passengers—which hoodoo is given by some as a reason for her rough treatment by the elements. The majority were from Dawson. There were J. and H. Martin, J. D. Davidson, E. T. Harkins and F. Johnson, a party who left Dawson on December 9th, and a party composed of Major Croper, G. Evans, G. Harris and J. E. Blackwood, who left a day later. Messrs. Sylvester and Grives, the Skagway brokers, and J. W. Fulton were passengers from Lynn canal.

The Porcupine Finds.

A. E. Bloom, who has just returned to Skagway from the Chilkat trail goldfields, verifies the reports of the finds there. He says some very rich ground has been found and many claims staked and recorded at Juneau, the nearest office in which a record could be filed. While not going into details and also not wanting to cause any undue excitement Mr. Bloom is confident that the country prospected is a very rich one, even as rich as the Klondike. He has had over a year's experience in Alaska and knows the country well. He was in the Porcupine mining country over six weeks, during which time he located three different claims. So far three creeks have been located and all prospect extremely rich. The names given them are Porcupine, Glacier and McKinley creeks. Glacier creek is considered the richest of the three. As high as one dollar and twenty cents has been obtained to the pan. No sluicing has yet been done, but preparations are going forward for vigorous work as soon as the spring weather puts the ground in condition for effective operations.

In going to the new diggings the route is to Pyramid Harbor, thence to Haines Mission, cross the divide and take the left fork of the Alsek and thence up the Krotahim, the distance being in all about sixty-five miles.

Indians Are Ugly.

A. J. Plantag, another arrival at Skagway from Porcupine, gives, together with an account of the favorable chances for the development of a rich placer mining gold camp, tales of trouble had with the Indians in that region. According to his view of the case the siwashes there are very insolent and whenever they catch a prospector alone and off his guard they make him "divy" on grub and other supplies, and if he objects they take what they want through force of numbers. He relates the circumstance of two men who had proceeded up the Alsek river on a prospecting tour having been robbed by a band of about twenty young bucks.

The prospectors camped one night on the river bank some thirty miles above Haines Mission. No sign of Indians was apparent, but suddenly from the surrounding brush there appeared a gang of siwashes, who immediately proceeded to overhaul their effects and demanded to be given some of them. To pacify the horde a great amount of their supplies was yielded up. The Indians then went away. The balance of the prospectors' supplies was taken far up a gulch and hidden, because they expected the raid would be repeated. After two days' stop in their camp they went up the gulch to get their hidden supplies, intending to proceed up the river. But Mr. Indian had gotten in ahead and swiped the whole cheese. Nothing was left but to turn about and make for a base of supplies. Their expensive prospecting trip was at an end. It is said that the mysterious disappearance of many prospectors going into that country is laid at the door of these Indians. It is surmised that they have been done up and murdered in the wilds of that land. The tribe dwelling in that section is the most insolent of all the Indians of the far north and claim to have a grievance against the white man because some years ago Jack Dalton taught them a lesson in honesty. He is said to have shot some who were stealing from a cache. Since then they let his stuff alone. However, they have taken several shots at him and declare that they will make him bite the dust. In the meantime, "Indian fashion," they seek vengeance on any unprotected prospector who ventures into that section.

A Startling Rumor.

R. W. McCoy, who left Dawson on December 15th, brought news to Skagway that when he left Dawson the rumor was abroad that Myrtle Brocee had been murdered instead of having committed suicide as reported. There were several circumstances connected with her death that caused suspicion, and the police were watching several parties. No arrest had been made up to the time he left.

He says the Klondike received a surprise on December 14, when the news came in from Gold Run that gold had actually been found. This is the first tributary of Dominion creek that has proved gold-bearing to any extent. The strike ran 67 cents to the pan.

With Ben C. Altwater and A. W. Branner, who came out with him, he passed the government reindeer herd December 17, ten miles below the mouth of the Stewart river. There were but 150 of the deer left. The Laplanders were in good health, but said that the deer were continually dying. They were in very poor condition. Lack of food has taken away nearly all their flesh. They were making but twenty-five miles a day.

The McCoy party had a mad race for life across Lake Bennett. The ice was very thin and once started they had to keep moving, as it cracked on them continually. McCoy broke through once, but was pulled out by his companions.

Stampede to Carlisle.

The Yukon Midnight Sun has the following of the stampede to Carlisle creek, one of the most recent of the Klondike finds:

"Dr. Wills and party of twenty have returned from their stampede to Carlisle creek, which enters into the Yukon seven miles above Thistle creek, from the opposite side. One Cook, stationed on the British-American Co.'s steamer, was sent out to do some prospecting. He sunk a hole on Carlisle creek, six miles above its mouth, on a favorable bar. A pan of gravel three feet from the surface is said to have yielded several dollars. He immediately came to Klondike City and notified Dr. Wills, who in turn notified his friends, and off they went pell-mell to Carlisle creek. They located the first ten claims above and the second ten below discovery—the first ten go to the crown. Several days before a stampede was made to Sutherland creek, on the opposite bank, about three miles above Thistle. They did not go to this creek. The extent and value of the creek is an unknown quantity."

Herbert Macaulay, of Victoria, with a party of ten, were met at Stewart on the full jump for Carlisle creek. Fully the full jump for Carlisle creek.

The River Steamers.

A budget of news from the frozen-in river steamers has reached Dawson from the lower river. Parts of the Sovereign's machinery became broken and others were worn out. Some of the parts could not be replaced, but could be repaired provided they were brought to a first-class foundry. Mate Tritton was allotted the task of bringing out the heavy pieces and he lately reached Skagway. He got together one of the finest dog teams that was ever seen on the Yukon and started out from Circle City, in a blizzard, for the perilous trip to Skagway. For eighteen days he struggled over the frozen surface of the lower Yukon to reach Dawson.

The river below Dawson is entirely different from the river above. The upper Yukon is frozen smoothly and makes a good sledding track. The lower river congealed in bunches and is as rough as the top of a miniature mountain range. Over this ice Tritton struggled with his heavy load. The fact that he was but two days longer on the trip from Dawson to Skagway than from Circle to Dawson shows what he had to contend with.

The Sovereign has been pulled up on the bank at Circle City and the Victoria is between her and the river. Capt. Story is taking no chances.

The Tacoma, of the Empire line fleet, commanded by Capt. Driscoll, is almost as good as wrecked. She is in a very open position in the middle of the Yukon, twelve miles below Circle. The ice is piled up around her as high as a house.

The Seattle, of the same fleet, has very little chance of getting free. She is some distance above Circle and to a certain extent protected by an island.

Mate Tritton says that great things will come from the Birch creek mines this year. He says that hundreds of miners have gone into the district and that several important discoveries have been made.

Seamen Injured.

While the Amur was on her way up her donkeyman met with a serious accident. He caught his hand in the eccentric and lacerated it badly. Six stitches were put in by the doctor at Wrangel. He went to the hospital on the arrival of the ship. Fred Yield, an oiler, also had an accident. He caught his finger in a chain and tore the end of it off.

—The management of the W. O. W. have provided an excellent programme for the concert to be held under their auspices on Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:

J. G. Brown	Vocal Solo
Percy Richardson	Comic Song
Mrs. Capt. Anderson	Vocal Solo
Mr. Rausch	Clarionet Solo
A. Grant	Minstrel Song
Mandolin Club	
F. Richardson	Comic Song
Mr. Depew	Character Song
Miss Russell	Vocal Solo
Percy Richardson	Comic Song
J. Pilling	Vocal Solo
A. Grant	Minstrel Song
Miss L. Baker	Vocal Solo
Miss E. Sehl	Vocal Solo
F. Richardson	Comic Song

—The following were installed at the last meeting of Court Northern Light, A.O.F., by the District Chief Ranger, P. R. Smith, assisted by District Secretary F. P. Watson and District Treasurer, S. A. Bantly; Past Chief Ranger, J. F. Deans; Chief Ranger, Wm. Bowings; Sub. Chief Ranger, F. Mesher; Secretary, W. F. Fullerton; Treasurer, W. F. Smith; Junior Woodward, T. Parkes; Senior Woodward, J. Sellick; Senior Beadle, T. Brooks; Junior Beadle, F. Johns; Surgeon, Dr. F. W. Hall; Trustees, S. A. Bantly, Thos. Smith and J. Sherborne. After the meeting refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was spent.

—The funeral of Dorothy Bell, who died on Monday last, took place this afternoon. At St. John's church a most impressive service was conducted by the Rev. Percival Jenns. The coffin was carried from the church to the hearse by six of the deceased child's friends. They were Masters C. N. Gowan, A. D. Bechtell, R. A. Hall, R. A. Wilson, R. A. Dicelson and W. C. Todd. The funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. Chas. Hayward.

—At the last meeting of Vancouver Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., the following named officers were installed for the present year by G. M. W. A. Stewart, assisted by P. G. M. W. J. E. Church: M. W., S. H. McIntosh; F., W. Scowcroft; O., T. G. Moody, jr.; Rec., D. C. Edwards; Fin., W. Jackson; Rec., R. Seabrook; Guide, P. G. M. W. J. T. McIlmoyl; D. P. Pickard, I. W.; J. F. Silver, O. W.

—"Prince and Pedlar" was repeated last night in the A. O. U. W. Hall. The audience was not so large as on the previous evening, but the performance was superior to the first presentation of the operatta. A benefit for Mrs. Bridges, the director, will be given to-night, and it is expected that the operetta will be again presented next week, and arrangements are being made for performances at Vancouver and Nanaimo.

—A little girl was seen to-day conveying a nest of wasps to her home. Owing to the cold the insects were in an inanimate condition, but if she takes them into a warm room there will be a hot time in that house to-night.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR	$1.10	BEE TEA	$ .56
THREE STAR FLOUR	1.15	TETLEY TEA	.50
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR	1.25	MONSOON TEA	.50
SUGAR, 20 lbs.	1.00	BLUE RIBBON TEA	.50
Tapioca, 20 lbs.	1.00	MY BLEND TEA	.25
SAGO, 20 lbs.	1.00	ASSAM TEA	.20

HARDRESS CLARKE.

Facts that tell:

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CEYLON TEAS
HAVE THE
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Over 1,000,000 packages sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

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Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.

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—AT—
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Commencing on Tuesday, 3rd January, 1899, and continuing for 10 days.

Great Reductions in all Lines.

Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Underwear and Blouses at Startling Reductions.

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As we are now preparing for the spring rush to the Gold Fields, and require all room the possible, for the NEXT TEN DAYS we will give a straight discount of

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ON ALL CASH SALES.

NO RESERVE.

Every article in the store comes under this SWEEPING REDUCTION to cash purchasers.

SAM REID

112 GOVERNMENT STREET.

N.B.--Miners' Complete Outfits.

—There will be full rehearsal of "Robin Hood" in Waitt's hall on Tuesday evening. All members are requested to put in an appearance.

—The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be held on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th, at 8 o'clock.

The fact is established that Admiral Dewey is the greatest writer in the world. That is, he can at present get more money for writing than anybody else living. He has thus far refused all bidders. The editor of McClure's Magazine cabled to him recently an offer of $5,000 or more for one short article on the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was:—

"Thanks, but I am too busy."

Kipling has been paid 50 cents a word for a poem, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps $3 per line for poetry.

ENGLISH GOLD.

History of the Earliest Coinage in Britain.

Henry III. issued the first current gold coin in England in 1247. It was of pure gold, passed for 20 pence, and was called a gold penny. The next current gold coin issued—the florin—was issued by Edward III. in 1344. Guineas were issued by Charles II. in 1663, and continued to be coined until 1817, when they were superseded by sovereigns. The gold sovereign was first coined by Henry VII. Though the coining of money be a special prerogative of the crown, yet the ancient Saxon princes communicated it to their subjects, inasmuch that in every good town there was at least one mint; but at London there were eight; at Canterbury, four for the king, two for the archbishop; one for the abbot at Winchester, six at Rochester, two at Hastings.

It is a remarkable fact that, as a rule, the sewing done by male tailors is neater, finer and more uniform than that done by women.

Military Matters.

Communications from members of the different branches of Her Majesty's Service represented in Victoria and Esquimalt will be welcomed. Address "Chevron," Times office.

The Irresistible, which was recently launched at Chatham, is the second of a new class of battleships—an enlarged Goliath and an improved Majestic. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; breadth (extreme), 75 feet; draught of water forward, 26 feet 3 inches, aft 27 feet 3 inches; displacement to load-water line, 15,000 tons; indicated horse-power, 15,000; speed 18 knots. Her hull is constructed on the bracket system, and all the work is made watertight up to the height of the upper deck. The stem, stern-post, rudder frame, shaft brackets, etc., are, as usual, of steel castings. The vessel will have two steel masts, three feet in diameter, each carrying a fighting-top, and equipped with three 6-pounder quick-firing guns. She will be lighted throughout by electricity, and have six powerful searchlights, one on a platform high on each mast, and two on each bridge. The armor protection on the ship is such as to enormously enhance her value as a fighting machine. The side armor is nine inches thick, with a depth of 15 feet, and a length of 216 feet, and it will be all of Harveyed solid steel. Two armored bulkheads varying in thickness from nine to twelve inches join the ends of the side armor, thus forming a complete belt round the vital parts of the ship. There are two protective decks, one being the popular turtle-back shape. On this the armor rests.

The new battleship will be fitted with twin screws, each driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power. Steam will be generated by twenty water-tube boilers of the Belleville type, arranged in three water-tight compartments. Maudslay, Sons & Field are the contractors for the propelling machinery.

Her armament will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading wire guns of a new and improved type, mounted in pairs, two firing forward and two aft, the loading mountings being of the all-round type (all protected by an 8-inch shield, while the hydraulic mechanism will be sheltered by circular redoubts, with 12-inches armor), twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eight being mounted on the main deck and four on the upper deck (four of these guns can be fired right forward and four aft, and all are enclosed in a casement of Harveyed steel). In addition, fifteen 12-pounders will be fitted on the main deck, and eight on the upper deck. Two 12-pounder boat and field guns will also be supplied. She is also fitted with four submerged torpedo tubes, two forward and two aft.

An important factor in the fighting efficiency of the ship is her formidable steel ram, weighing over thirty tons, and so designed as to prevent any serious injury arising from its use. She will carry a fleet of boats, ranging from 56 feet and 40 feet, steam pinnaces to launches, cutters, galleys and gigs. In all there are sixteen boats; some able to carry small quick-firing guns, whilst others will be fitted for counter-mining or for discharging torpedoes. Accommodation for 773 officers and men, excluding the admiral and his staff, is provided.

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The Earl of Minto has ideas regarding the discipline in the militia force which will be endorsed by all those who have recognized the need which he remarks. Speaking recently at the annual dinner of the East of Scotland Tactical Society, held at Edinburgh, he said, amongst other things: "The volunteer force, owing very much to its entirely voluntary composition, is all the more in need of a real understanding of the word 'discipline.' Without that, I do not think they are likely to succeed. It is discipline and organization which they have to study, and I think an assemblage of volunteer officers ought to feel that it is not only the theory they learn from history, but that they ought, as personal leaders, to instil into the volunteer force those feelings which will enable it to succeed. One may read books, and one may aspire to be the brains of an army, and all that sort of thing; but it does not do to forget that after all no army can succeed unless the rank and file are of good material, and in a volunteer army such as this, in my opinion, the success of it depends even more than in the regular army on the personal leading and personal influence of its officers."

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An important order is made affecting the status of honorary A. D. C.'s to the Governor-General. It says the desire is to make this office approximate to that of honorary A. D. C. to the Queen. Only officers of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel will be eligible for appointment, but in very exceptional cases they may be appointed from the retired list. The nature of the decoration to be worn by honorary A. D. C.'s is announced. When summoned from a distance to take part in state functions their expenses will be paid.

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Hiram Maxim treated the Engineering Society of Columbia University to an account of his inventions of weapons of war and in his lecture said that the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was especially interested in the larger machine guns, firing three hundred shots a minute. He finally asked the cost of the cartridges used in them, and when informed that each was sold at $2 remarked. "Your gun fires too fast, Mr. Maxim—too fast for China." The King of Denmark refused to buy, on the ground that its continued use for two and one-half hours would bankrupt his kingdom.

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The question of the abolition of the sabretache for staff officers is now being considered by the British authorities.

Militiamen of an inventive turn of mind are reminded that the "range-finder" failed signally at Santiago and that there is a good opportunity with a large market for the successful product of anyone's brains in this direction.

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The Daily Chronicle has learned some striking details of the performances of the French guns of the quick-firing class. At recent manoeuvres a battery of new quick-firers discharged 21 shells per gun per minute. A target consisting of 200 wooden soldiers was erected at a distance of two miles and a half. In one minute and three-quarters every one of them was destroyed.

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The weekly drills in connection with the different companies of the First Battalion have been resumed. There have been an unusual number of recruits taken on the strength this winter, and all three companies are now over strength.

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The Reichswehr gives an almost comic account of the Russian naval manoeuvres which were held in the Baltic a week or two ago. Every ship engaged in the operations was not only short-handed, but such men as they had were perfectly untried hands, incapable of performing the most ordinary duties, and causing a large number of mishaps by their bungling carelessness. There was a special lack of engineers and firemen, to an extent, indeed, which endangered the safety of the ships. The allowance of ammunition which had been placed on each vessel was absurdly insufficient, and rendered any kind of systematic gun practice impossible. In the auxiliary squadron of 30 ships no less than 20 broke down so completely as to be entirely hors de combat. "This," remarks the Reichswehr, "is the fleet of the power which desires to dispute England's supremacy of the seas. Anything more ridiculous can hardly be conceived. If this squadron was in the least degree representative of the Russian navy, Russia's competition for the supremacy of the world may be regarded by England as a negligeable quantity."

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Although it has been known for some time that the British admiralty has been preparing to introduce for the navy a new type of 12-inch breechloading gun, the results of the official tests showing the enormous advantages the new weapon can claim over existing ordnance of the same calibre have just been made public. Experiments show that a charge of 167½ pounds of cordite is sufficient to fire a projectile of 850 pounds a distance of 10,000 yards, whereas the existing 12-inch guns need a charge of 295 pounds of powder to fire a projectile weighing 714 pounds the same distance. The new gun has also a greater destructive capacity, it having been found that its projectile will penetrate 21.1 inches of wrought iron at a distance of 1,700 yards, while the penetrating power of the ordinary 12-inch gun at the same distance is 19.1 inches. At shorter distances the difference in the destructive power is much more pronounced, the muzzle perforation of the new gun being 38.5 inches of iron, as against 26.7 inches in the same case of the type of weapon with which the British navy is now equipped.

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Some interesting experiments to test the penetrating powers of the Lee-Enfield bullet were recently made in Toronto, and the results surprised those who made the tests. In the first test two pieces of iron boiler plate were placed one over the other. The first piece was three-sixths of an inch in thickness, the second one-half inch. At this target three shots were fired at a distance of two hundred yards. Every shot went clean through the first plate, one cut a hole right through the second plate, and the other two went about half-way through the second plate, which was badly split. Both plates, which were perfectly straight before the shots struck them, were bent and warped to a considerable extent. In a second test a shot was fired from a distance of ninety yards at a two-foot thick brick wall. The bullet penetrated fourteen inches, making a hole in its course four inches in diameter. When the first tests were made in Britain shots fired at a distance of 500 yards went through seasoned elm wood twenty-two inches thick.

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Col. Sam Hughes gives the following explanation of the failure of blank cartridges to explode, which has resulted in both rifle and ammunition being regarded as imperfect. Writing to the Mail and Empire he says: The bolt or needle of the rifle is usually well oiled. In cold weather the oil becomes thickened, and prevents full force being given to the bolt. Let any rifle bolt failing to explode a cartridge be washed in alcohol and the oil removed, and there will be no trouble in "missing fire."

While discussing rifle matters, permit a theory to be advanced re the cause of failure of blank cordite cartridges to work successfully in Maxim guns. There is not sufficient resistance in the explosion of unconfined cordite.

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Munyon's Colic and Crying Baby Cure cures bilious colic, painters' colic, colic in children, and griping pains of every description, promptly relieves hysteria, sleeplessness, pain from teething, and quiets crying babies. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Whooping Cough Cure is thoroughly reliable. It relieves at once and cures promptly.

Munyon's Croup Cure positively controls all forms of croup. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

By the Taylor's Charity a sum of money is annually allocated to the poor of Ible, a village near Matlock Bath, England. The trustees of this fund, however, were unable to find any poor in Ible village. Accordingly they gave the charity to another district for distribution.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber if he has common sense on the ground floor; but if a man has not got plenty of good common sense, the more science he has the worse for his patient."

—Japanese Rugs in rich "Persian and Turkish" colorings and designs, by direct importation.—Weiler Bros.

A Strange Case

The peculiar phenomena attending the recent death of an old and respected citizen of a well known town have recalled a history equally marvellous and inexplicable, whether reviewed from the standpoint of physiological science or of common observation.

A bright and handsome boy with an inheritance of good blood in his veins and social and educational advantages equal or superior to those of most of his associates, Edward Wilder developed into a young manhood of great attractiveness and promise. At the age of twenty-five all had gone well with him. He had been received as a junior partner into the thriving business house of his father in the city, and had won the heart and promise of one of the most beautiful and lovable girls of his native village.

The anomaly of his life began with the tragedy of his wedding evening—a tragedy so terrible that its small details have been transmitted through the later generations of his family, although none now survive of that happy company of guests whose congratulations were so unexpectedly turned to mourning.

The wedding ceremony had been performed, the wedding supper eaten, and the bride had withdrawn to her chamber to exchange her white satin and laces for the soberer costume to be worn upon the bridal journey.

The proud and happy bridegroom stood amid a circle of his friends in the brilliantly lighted hall, when suddenly, above the joyous din of talk and laughter, there rose a shriek of such mortal agony that, for an instant, every heart stood still. A wild rush was heard above, and, at the top of the stairway wreathing her arms above her head and crying wildly for help, appeared the figure of the young bride enveloped in a cloud of flame.

With a scream of horror young Wilder made a single leap forward and fell heavily to the floor. There he was found, still unconscious, after the fire had been with difficulty extinguished and the poor bride placed—a scarred wreck of herself—upon the bed from which she was never to rise. Four days later, all that was left of so much beauty and grace was confided to the pitiful keeping of her native earth.

Meanwhile, Wilder, utterly insensible to the loss of his wife, lay critically ill of brain fever. For many days his life hung wavering in the balance, and when at length he began slowly to recover, the watchers at his bedside trembled in anticipation of the moment when a knowledge of the worst could no longer be withheld.

But, wonderful to relate, as the young man's bodily and mental strength returned, he asked no questions. The name of his wife never passed his lips. Allusions guardedly made excited no response. Gradually the anxiety of his friends became almost intolerable.

A temperament naturally delicate and impressionable could not long remain insensible to the surrounding atmosphere of solicitude, and one day, when Edward and his father were sitting together, the former suddenly said:

"Father, there is something I must ask you. Why do you all behave so strangely? Somebody is always watching me. I can scarcely look up, but a pair of eyes drop before mine. What does it all mean?"

"My dear son, you have been so very ill," answered the father, evasively. "We have been in great anxiety about you."

"You cannot deceive me, father. There is something more. Tell me what it can be."

"My dear Edward"—the father's voice trembled—"we have wondered why you did not ask for Mary."

"For Mary!" echoed the young man with a puzzled expression. "What Mary?"

For a moment the elder man lost self-control.

"What Mary?" he exclaimed. "Your Mary—your wife! Do you not care what has become of her?"

The son recoiled with a look of incredulous horror.

"Father!" he cried, "are you mad, or am I? I have been ill, it is true, but I am already nearly recovered. Yet I find myself spied upon like a prisoner or a maniac! I have borne it as long as possible. When I can endure no longer, I ask you for an explanation. You reply by references to 'Mary' whom I do not know—a 'wife' whom I never had. Is it your pleasure to speak in riddles, or is there some dreadful secret with which I cannot be trusted?"

Thus appealed to, the father brokenly rehearsed his sorrowful story, but although Edward listened with intense interest, he was totally unable to recall the smallest circumstance connected with the catastrophe which had deprived him of his wife. He gazed upon her miniature, but the features were to him those of a stranger.

The clothes and ornaments she had worn, the books in which she had inscribed her name, the ring he had given her—none of these things had aroused in his mind the slightest train of association. Apparently perfectly normal in all other respects, it was as if the awful, flaming vision of the fatal night had absolutely burned away the delicate brain-cells which had held the image and personalities of the beautiful girl whom he had loved, leaving her as absolutely lost to him as if she had never existed.

Fully restored to health, Wilder resumed his life and work. The old physical energy and intellectual keenness were unimpaired. With the single exception of the mysterious lapse of memory as to everything relating to his dead wife, he was to all appearance entirely unchanged. The probability of his ever recovering the lost clue of this hidden byway of the brain diminished with the passage of months and years. Warned by his evidently extreme sensitiveness on the subject, his friends ceased all reference to it.

At 30 years old Wilder married the younger sister of his Mary. From that time he passed an even, prosperous life, happy in his domestic relations, successful in business, honored in public and private. Sons and daughters were born to him and, in due time, children of the third generation gathered about his hearth stone.

Among his grandchildren, Dorothy, the daughter of his eldest son, was from her childhood strangely like the sweet great-aunt whose short experience of love and joy had made so sudden and terrible a termination. The wonderful story which had been whispered in her girlish ears early took strong hold of her imagination. Again and again, in the solitude of her own chamber, she would compare the pictured lines of the old ivory miniature with the reflection of her own fair young face in the mirror.

Among her grandmother's possessions in the attic of the old Wilder homestead was an antique cedar chest containing portions of the poor bride's trousseau, including the wedding-gown and veil just laid off before the flame of the overturned candelabrum had ignited the muslin draperies beneath. This chest was to Dorothy a sacred receptacle whose contents were touched with tender reverence, and many were the gentle tears which fell from her eyes for one so young, so beautiful, so beloved, and—so forgotten!

At last, having outlived most of his contemporaries, Edward Wilder came to the day of his death. Gradually the powers of life failed, until the old man, surrounded by those who loved him, lay apparently unconscious.

"He may never waken again," said the attending physician with his fingers upon the feeble pulse. "At all events, it can only be a question of a few hours."

Suddenly, with a convulsive start, the sick man's lips unclosed, and from the wide-open eyes leaped a flash of indescribable horror. Before those nearest could prevent him, he had lifted himself to a sitting posture, and extended his withered hands.

"Mary," he cried in a voice whose anguish might almost have thrilled the ears of the dead. "Mary, Mary," he repeated, struggling against the hands that gently held him back.

"She will burn to death! O God! Let me go."

The watchers looked at each other with blanched cheeks, while the other inmates of the house gathered in affright outside the closed door.

"Father, dear father," pleaded the elder son. "Calm yourself. We are all here—there is nothing amiss."

The old man stared wildly.

"Who are you that call me 'father'? She 's burning—burning, I tell you. Will nobody help?"

In the excitement and terror of the moment Dorothy had slipped unnoticed from the room. Up the long attic-stairs she flew, and with hands trembling with haste, pulled the bride's chest from its dusty corner.

A few minutes later, the door of the sick room noiselessly opened and a radiant vision stood upon the threshold—a slender, girlish shape robed in a short-waisted satin gown, whose long train, yellowed with age, trailed behind her in shining folds along the carpet. The hair was piled high upon the small, blonde head and fastened with a silver arrow, and from golden crown to slippered feet floated a shimmering mist of costly lace through which the lovely eyes beamed like steady stars.

The old man saw her, and the agony in his face turned to an ineffable rapture. He held out his arms, and the young girl, gliding swiftly to the bedside, took his gray head upon her breast.

"My darling," he said. "I must have had a horrible dream. I thought I saw you all on fire. Thank God—thank God—it was only a dream. O, Mary, how beautiful you are." His voice grew fainter—the unnatural flush was fading on his wrinkled cheeks. The girl bent over and kissed him.

"It is strange"—he murmured—"but I am so weak. Can I be ill—our wedding-night? But nothing matters—darling—since you are safe—my own——"

The breath flickered and failed—the light of the eyes grew dim. The old man had entered into immortal youth.

Permanent Cure of An Itching Eruption.

Burdock Blood bitters has long held the foremost position as a positive and permanent cure for rashes and eruptions of all descriptions.

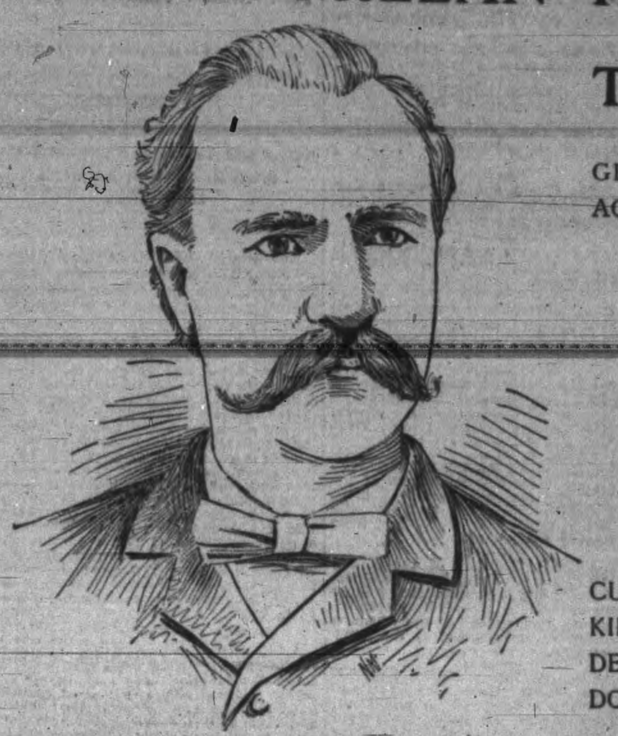
It is wonderful the way it takes out the burning, smarting, itching and stinging when applied externally. It never fails to cure skin diseases—from the simplest to the severest. Eczema or Salt Rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Shingles, Scald Head, Ringworm, all yield to its beneficent action. The cure, too, is permanent, and the skin is left clear, soft and smooth as a babe's.

Miss Annie E. Rutter, Germania, Ont., writes as follows concerning her case:

"About a year ago I had an eruption on my face which was of a very itching and burning nature and greatly inclined to spread. I used two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which cured me so completely and permanently that there has never been any sign of it returning."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

MR. M. McLEAN KENNEDY,



Tilbury, Ont.

GIVES A VIVID ACCOUNT OF HOW

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURED HIM OF SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASE AFTER DETROIT AND ONTARIO DOCTORS FAILED.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.

GENTLEMEN,—For a number of years I led a sedentary life, and was finally compelled to give up my situation on account of ill health. What was the trouble? Doctors disagreed as to my malady. I paid out hundreds of dollars in various kinds of medicines, consulted some of the leading doctors in Ontario and Detroit, but did not receive a permanent cure. It is true these physicians gave me temporary relief, but it was only for a while. I seemed to be growing worse all the time. Some doctors who diagnosed my case said it was dyspepsia of the bowels; others, that my liver was out of order. They prescribed, but no cure.

I eventually lost all faith in practitioners, and was about giving up in despair when I fell in with a fellow-traveller in the City of London, who insisted upon me trying Doan's Kidney Pills. I was sceptical,—told him that there was no use,—their remedies would be like all other patent medicines, a fake. He said, "try them," if they do you no good they will do you no harm. Oh! I said, that is the old story. I might as well burn my money. No, he said, one box will not cost you a cent, here it is. No, I said, I don't want you to pay for me. Never mind, he said, just try this box and if you don't get relief it is a sure thing that it is not kidney trouble that you have. I was so convinced that I was troubled with my kidneys that I grew angry. My friend left me one box. I felt like throwing it away, but on second thought I concluded that that would be ungentlemanly and wrong, so I tried the pills, and to my great surprise I found them doing me good. I bought 3 boxes for $1.25, and then I bought 3 boxes more. I used six boxes and have one left. I am now a cured man, sound and perfectly healthy. I now weigh 185¼ pounds. Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills I weighed as low as 128½ pounds. What was the trouble? Kidney disease. What was the cause? I cannot tell you. My appetite was gone, lame back, pains all over me, loss of memory, and at times as nervous as a man with the D.T's. My urine is now as clear as water. I am an entirely different man, physically, morally and mentally.

My suffering in the past the most trenchant pen couldn't tell. If I had the vocabulary of a Daniel Webster, I could not relate the pain and suffering I endured for years. Fellow reader if you are troubled with kidney complaint, be persuaded,—try Doan's Kidney Pills—and just as sure as you are a sufferer you will be cured. I firmly believe that the worst case of kidney trouble in the world can be cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

I only wish that I was possessed of a faculty of putting things in a more charming way, but the main thing I want to say is that once I was a diseased and broken down man, now I am robust and strong. I believe I owe—in fact I know it—my healthy condition at present to the healing power of Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills will never die, but will be the means of saving thousands and thousands of our fellowmen from an early and premature grave if they will only have faith to give them a fair trial. I wish I only had the burning eloquence of a Demosthenes, and then I would fail in doing justice to Doan's Kidney Pills.

M. McLEAN KENNEDY,
TILBURY, ONT. Ex-School Teacher.

From all over the Dominion testimony keeps constantly coming in, adding proof to proof of the power of Doan's Kidney Pills to cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Weak, Lame and Painful backs, Gravel, Sediment in the Urine, Weakness of the Kidneys in Children or Old People, and all Kidney and Urinary Diseases and disorders.

Price 50c. a box or 3 for $1.25 at all druggists, or sent by mail. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

—Your attention is drawn to Weiler Bros.' extensive stock of general House Furn'shings.

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

At an inquest at the Camberwell coroner's court it was shown that a widow, seventy-four years of age, named Alicia Caygill, living in Reynolds road, Peckham, died from blood-poisoning, which had been set up through her having pricked her finger with a hat-pin about three weeks ago.

DR. GUSTAV H. BOBERTZ
2?? Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich.

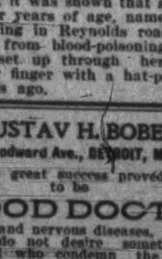
Has by his great success proved himself to be

A GOOD DOCTOR

for chronic and nervous diseases. Sensible men, who do not desire something for nothing and who condemn the reckless claims and glaring advertisements put forth by so many medical concerns, should write to Dr. Boberts, who is widely and favorably known throughout the Dominion and whose treatment is conceded both scientific and successful. INSTRUCTIVE BOOK FREE. Address as above. Secrecy assured.

No Other External Remedy, and Few Internal, Are Equal To a

BENSON'S.



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POROUS PLASTER

Invaluable in Kidney Disease. It soothes the Kidneys, stops the dull ache, protects against sudden cold. Try a Benson's. Price 25c. All Druggists. Of agts. Leeming, Miles & Co. Mont'l, if unobtainable.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

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75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Leave 8 p. m. Daily. S.S. City of Kingston Arrive 4:00 p. m. Daily.

Connecting at Seattle with overland Flyer.
J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

ENDORSE THE ALIEN BILL

British Columbia Board of Trade Approve the Principle of the Bill Proposed by the Government.

The Business of the Past Quarter Reviewed at the Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia board of trade was held in the board rooms last night, there being a fair attendance of members.

President Kirk briefly reviewed the business of the quarter, touching first on the efforts to establish a mint in Victoria, a question which had been referred to Hon. Mr. Fielding.

The visit of the Port Angeles deputation, [illegible] southern end of Vancouver Island in London, etc., were also touched upon.

The purchase of gold was first considered. The chairman pointed out that although the government office would give an assay it would not guarrantee it. Mr. McCandless remarked that the government had not the power to buy the gold, and that the remedying of the difficulty lay in the solution of that matter. Mr. Burns, Bank of British Columbia, thought that if an assay office was established it should be in the centre of the town, and not over the Bay. Mr. Taylor said that the establishment of an assay office would certainly result in bringing a considerable portion of dust here. Mr. Burns said that if sufficient business came to the office it could be handled at one per cent.

Mr. McCandless thought it useless to be meeting time after time and discussing the matter. If the government had not a competent assayer they should get one at once.

Mr. Cuthbert suggested a deputation to wait upon the finance minister in regard to the matter, and if the government would do nothing to help Victoria the merchants should do something to help themselves. Col. Prior seconded the motion.

The council of the board of trade, the bankers, the mayor, a representative of the finance committee of the council, Messrs. Earle, M. P., and Prior, M. P., were apointed to wait on the government.

The board was asked by the Vancouver board of trade to favor aiding the British capitalists who are building the White Pass railroad in extending the road to Atlin and thus ensuring the Atlin trade to the Canadian coast cities. The president thought the competition of the road would be a great assistance to British Columbia merchants, and now that the coast cities have more than sufficient tonnage to carry all their trade north American vessels should not be allowed to do so.

The board endorsed the Vancouver board's resolution, Mr. Bellinghurst observing that this was the first road in Canada which had been built without a bonus, and several members thought the railroad should have pecuniary or land aid if necessary. Col. Prior preferred a road through Canadian territory if practicable, but he supported the resolution, believing the Canadian one impracticable.

Mr. Hall, of the Hudson Bay Company, thought that if the board recommended subsidizing this road it would preclude the possibility of the board recommending aid to an all Canadian road. The White Pass road was essentially American, with its backing and credit in Seattle, and he thought far more good would be done Victoria by the construction of a road from Fort Simpson or another Canadian coast point north through Canadian territory. A Canadian city at the port of entry to the Yukon would bring a tremendous amount of trade to Victoria.

Mr. McCandless, in reply, said that, while favoring a Canadian road, he found it was not built, and the board could not afford to fritter away their time any longer. The construction of the road would place Atlin on the same relative basis to Victoria as the Kootenays, to which access could be had as cheaply and as well by an American road as by the all-Canadian one. The all-Canadian route was a myth, and Victorians could not afford to be hoodwinked by Seattle again.

Mr. Cuthbert said that the White Pass road already brought considerable business to Victoria, and Victoria was after the through trade from Atlin which this road would give.

Thos. Earle, M. P., supported the motion. He said for two or three years at least the Atlin trade could only be reached by this road, and whatever the government might be induced to do in the future in regard to an all-Canadian route, such a road was at present in the dim future.

The president said the railway had already been of great benefit to his firm.

Mr. Billinghurst thought the resolution of the Vancouver board had been spontaneous. He reminded his hearers that the company while building in United States territory had to buy their supplies in the United States. But now while coming into Canadian territory they would buy in Canada, and had already begun to do so. The road was the natural inlet to the Klondike, and the only feasible one. The motion then carried.

Mr. Cuthbert reminded the board of the large number of lives lost on American boats compared with Canadian vessels, and he thought the fact should be published. The emphasizing of the safety of the British Columbia vessels and the publication of the fact that no lives were lost on Canadian vessels last year should be advertised in the east and Europe. While in London, also, he had noticed that in all the advertisements in the papers there had been nothing connecting Victoria with the Yukon goldfields.

Mr. Forrister thought Victoria should appoint an agent to bring the superiority of Victoria as an outfitting point before the public.

President Kirk said that the advertising committee was till in force, and would meet shortly.

Col. Prior said that Victorians had spent $10,000 or $12,000 in telling the truth about Victoria, while Seatle merchants had spent $100,000 in telling lies. Besides the miners often preferred going to Seattle, which was a wide open town.

A Voice—Well, we've elected a wide-open mayor. (Laughter.)

The question of remedying the abuses at present existing in the pilotage regulations was discussed at length and referred to the committee on harbors and navigation to make the proper representation, if necessary, to the authorities.

Thos. Earle, M. P., drew attention to the pending legislation forbidding aliens from engaging in placer mining in British Columbia. He thought this a step in the right direction.

Col. Prior also supported this view. It was absurd to allow aliens to come into our country and take our gold when they didn't allow Canadians the same privilege.

Mr. Clearihue had noticed that Messrs. Turner and Baker had signified their opposition to the bill, although they had expressed themselves in favor of it when themselves in power.

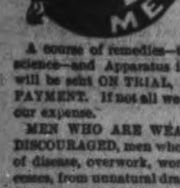
Mr. Belyea said the only thing he regretted was that such a law had not been passed long ago. As the matter stood, four-fifths of the claims in Atlin had been secured by aliens. He moved that the board endorse the principle of the bill now before the legislature. The motion passed.

R. E. Gosnell was to have addressed the meeting, but owing to the lateness of the hour forbore.

R. Seabrook, C. F. Todd, R. E. Gosnell and Sir C. H. Tupper were elected members of the board.

The meeting then adjourned.

FREE!



Weak Men Restored Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

MRS. F. LAMB, MANCHESTER, ONT.,

Found Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect cure for her Dyspepsia.

Try all the tablets and trash you have a mind to.

Go the rounds of the drastic purgatives till you're weakened and sickened.

Then when you've sought in vain for a cure for your stomach and liver disorders—just try Laxa-Liver Pills.

You'll find no medicine act nicer, cure quicker.

Mrs. F. Lamb, Manchester, Ont., used Laxa-Liver Pills.

They cured her Dyspepsia.

This is what she says:

"I have long been troubled with dyspepsia and other stomach troubles, and have tried various remedies. None did me so much good as Laxa-Liver Pills, which have cured me."

People troubled with constipation, biliousness, jaundice, bad breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, belching of wind, etc., will find Laxa-Liver Pills the most perfect remedy made.

They act without any griping, weakening or sickening, and leave no bad after-effects of any kind. Price 25c. a bottle, or 5 for $1.00, at all druggists.

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Consumption,

If Properly Treated, is Curable—Left to Itself it is Slow, Sure and Deadly.

There is no human ailment so destructive of life as Consumption. It is the weapon of the grim reaper, carrying off its victims at any time, and in no month or in no season can they feel sure of immunity. Modern medical science has made many discoveries along many different lines, but in no case is the human race under a greater debt of gratitude than to that distinguished and eminent chemist, Dr. T. A. Slocum, whose researches have resulted in a cure for consumption, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles—a cure that exterminates the cause, builds the body and kills the germ of disease.

To prove the efficacy of this cure, three bottles are offered free to any sufferer. All that is necessary is to put your name, post office and nearest express office on a postcard and mail it to The T. A. Slocum Medical Co., Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Ont., stating you saw this free offer in the Victoria Times, when the three bottles will be sent to you at once.

This test costs you nothing, and it is a duty you owe to yourself and your friends to try the Slocum cure.

NELSON DINGLEY DEAD.

The Hero of the High Protective Tariff in the United States Passes to His Account.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Congressman Dingley died at 10.30 p.m.

Nelson Dingley, junior, was born in Durham, Me., 15th Feb., 1832. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1855, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, but never practiced. He became proprietor and editor of the Lewiston, Me., Journal, holding the post for more than twenty years. Between 1862 and 1873 he was six times elected to the Maine legislature, serving as speaker in 1863 and 1864, and was governor of the state in 1874 and 1875. He was always a prominent advocate of temperance. He was elected to congress as a Republican 12th September, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of William P. Frye to the United States senate, and re-elected in 1882-1884 and 1886. He served on the committees on banking and currency, and shipping traffic. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College. In the 55th congress he was the recognized Republican leader of the house, and as champion of the ways and means committee in the extraordinary session, March 15th, 1897, he reported to the house the new tariff bill, a strongly protective measure which had been for some months in preparation, and which became law under the popular name of "the Dingley tariff." The important changes which this effected in United States commerce are now well-known to the public. Mr. Dingley was a member of the international commission which recently sat at Quebec, and afterwards at Washington. It was observed of him recently by a leading journalist of the United States that Mr. Dingley was almost without rival in his capacity for hard, sustained work.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

The Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, pastor of the First Baptist church, has received a call to Rossland, and it is reported that he has decided to accept it.

During the past year 137 calls have been made on the Vancouver fire department and over thirty-seven thousand feet of hose was laid in extinguishing the various fires. With the exception of the Hastings mill conflagration and the fire at Sheasgreen's store on Hastings street, but little actual damage to property resulted from the flames. These two fires were alone responsible for $167,827, while the total loss is estimated at but $183,000. Insurance men in the city estimate that the loss to fire insurance companies resulting from fires in Vancouver city amounted in 1898 to $110,277, while the total loss to property is set down at $183,000. Chief Carlisle of the fire department varies slightly with these returns in the figures handed [illegible] insured loss at $88,277.99 and the total loss at $182,149.99.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The traffic bridge across the Coquitiam river at Westminster junction has been in danger of washing away the last few days, but the municipality is now having several carloads of rock dumped in to protect the piers.

The Cycling Club concert and ball proved a great success. Both were well attended.

The falling of a large fir stub across the line above Eighth avenue considerably delayed the interurban tram cars. The tree smashed to fragments where it touched the rails, but carried down the trolly wire and all the wires in its reach.

Dr. Bodington, superintendent of the insane asylum, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is fast recovering.

The galvanized iron roofing and walls for the new market has arrived and will be put on as soon as possible.

CASCADE CITY.

Mr. H. Allers Hankey, secretary of the Dominion Mining and Development Agency Company, Limited, the British corporation that has acquired the water power at the cascades of Kettle river here, was a recent visitor to the city, and as a result Superintendent Anderson, the engineer in charge, has advertised for tenders for cutting and delivering 60,000 lineal feet of round timbers for the cribbing of the dam, and has sent out an order for 12 tons of iron—drift bolts—to be used to fasten the round timbers together. The same companay is actively at work in putting in city water and lights.

Chief Engineer Tye, of the Canadian Pacific railway, has just been over the entire line of construction from Robson to Greenwood, and has expressed himself as well pleased with the progress made thus far on the work.

VERNON.

Cattle throughout the district have so far stood the winter well, and it is estimated that there is plenty of feed in the country to see all the stock safely through the season.

A hockey club has been organized with the following officers: Hon. pres., Price Ellison, M.P.P.; pres., H. G. Muller; vice-pres., Mr. Chambers; sec.-treas., A. O. Cochrane; captain, T. E. Crowell; executive committee, B. Jackson, J. Gould and S. A. Shatford. The first practice will be held as soon as the new rink is ready.

Work on the Mara bridge has been somewhat retarded owing to the inclemency of the weather, but it is expected that the structure will be complete and ready for traffic early next week.

THE AMEER AND RUSSIA.

In Spite of Britain's Protests a Treaty of Alliance is Signed.

London, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Evening Post learns that a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on January 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives, it is alleged, offered the Ameer money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia. A few days before the Ameer issued a proclamation assuring the Afghans of the Czar's friendly disposition and of the benefits to result from Russia building the Kushk railway, adding: "Let us not listen therefore to certain evil disposed foreigners who are in the habit of uttering calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians."

SHELL THE ENEMY OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.—Is the stomach sour? Is there distress after eating? Is your appetite waning? Do you get dizzy? Have you nausea? Frequent sick headache?—forerunners of general break-up. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets dispel all these distressing symptoms. They aid the digestive organs, cure the incipient or the chronic cases. 35 cents.
Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

FORBIDDEN BOOKS.

In Russia many scientific and miscellaneous books are not allowed to be sold, simply on account of a few objectionable lines. But if any one needs the book he can send a letter with a certain fixed sum of money, and get special permission to order a copy.

ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Monthly Meeting of the Directors Held in the Board of Trade Rooms.

A meeting of the directors of the above hospital met last evening in the board of trade rooms. There were present: Mr. A. Wilson, in the chair, Messrs. Braverman, Shotbolt, Davies, Lewis, Hanna, Dwyer, Brown, Helmcken, Crimp, Elworthy (secretary) and Ald. Hayward.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted,

Mr. Renouf's report re the lighting of the hospital was read and discussed. It was decided to accept the suggestions embodied in his statement and that the thanks of the committee be tendered to Mr. Renouf for his trouble.

Dr. Hasell, the resident medical officer, reported a daily average number of patients in the hospital during the past month of 45.4; a total days' stay of 1,394, and the cost of each patient $1.25 a day. He reported that the Philharmonic Society had promised to give a concert to the patients as soon as arrangements could be made, and that Mr. Morse had [illegible] evening in the wards. In connection with the officer's report a communication was read from the ladies' committee stating the financial success of the bazaar and carnival recently held under their auspices. The letter was as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to inform you that the sum of $1,700 will be paid in on the amount already in hand in the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary towards the building of a children's ward, this sum being the result of the children's carnival recently promoted by the efforts of the following committee of ladies: Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. E. G. Tilton, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. W. Lewis (Nanaimo), Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. H. G. Barnard, Mrs. W. F. Burton, Mrs. Edward Hasell, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Le Poer Trench, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. McPherson (Rockland avenue), Mrs. Walsh-Windle, Miss Langley and Miss Emma Loewen. I beg further to state that Mrs. Lubbe has undertaken to organize a working party, having for object supplies for the children's ward.

Allow me to add that I have in hand a subscription of $10 as a nucleus towards starting a fund for a maternity ward, and that our committee hope to work in the near future to promote this most pressing need. Signed by

BEATRICE M. HASELL,
Secretary Working Committee for Children's Carnival.

Mr. Davies reported that in connection with the above he had received a further donation of $10 from Mrs. H. J. Smith. A vote of thanks to the ladies' committee and Mrs. Smith was passed.

The steward reported he had received donations of provisions from the following people: Messrs. M. and H. A. Fox, L. Goodacre, Chungranes, H. D. Helmcken, Ladies' Auxiliary, M. A. Glendening, G. C. Hinton, G. Byrnes, Dr. T. J. Jones, F. Sere, Roderick Finlayson, Thos. Earle, Todd, Fell & Co., Phoenix Brewing Co., Geo. Jay, sr., Weller Bros., Joshua Davies, R. Ward & Co., Mitchell & Co., Hudson Bay Co., D. Campbell, Mayor A. W. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Le Poer Trench, R. H. Breeds and Mrs. Gordon. The report was received and the doners thanked.

The matron's report was then read and filed, and the accounts, totalling $1,420.23, for the month of December were passed.

Mr. Davies moved: "That a committee be appointed to devise ways and means for the erection and maintenance of a children's ward, a residence for the medical officer, the increased accommodation of the nurses' ward, the completion of the sewerage system, and for the draining and beautifying of the hospital grounds."

Mr. Helmcken seconded, and it passed unanimously.

Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken, Hanna, Davies and Lewis were appointed as a committee to work on the resolution.

Moved by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Davies: "That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretary of the school board seeking their assistance and sympathy in the establishment of a child's cot in the new ward, and asking that body if it would not be educative and helpful to the scholars if they could be interested in contributing towards the endowment of a cot for children." This resolution was also carried.

Mr. Helmcken moved: "That it should be put on record that the recent action of the medical officer in refusing admittance to an insane person be sustained by the board." The motion was put and carried and the meeting terminated.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

HIS NECK WAS BROKEN.

New York, Jan. 14.—Wilton P. Marchbank, of Green Point, L. I., was killed at Second avenue and 34th street last night in a fight with Michael McGowan, a conductor on a Thirty-fourth street station. A man who witnessed the fight and arrested McGowan says he saw the conductor push the man off the car and deliberately kick him in the neck. This statement is corroborated by several others. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue found the man's neck had been broken, and that he had died almost instantly. McGowan states that he had put him off the car. Marchband, he says, fell to the pavement, striking his chin and was killed.

Consumption Attacks the Weak

Consumption is a cowardly disease. It attacks the weak. The very prevalent notion that Consumption is simply a disease of the lungs is not in accordance with known facts. The human body is out of order generally before the lungs are attacked at all. Sometimes this disorder of the body is so masked that it passes almost unnoticed; the person feels out of sorts and is not as strong as usual, but little importance is attached to it and no alarm is felt. This condition is generally attributed to biliousness, or malaria, or indigestion, or to taking cold. Never neglect such symptoms. Take no chances. The first step, when chill is felt, is to equalize the circulation, restore heat and open the pores by a hot mustard foot-bath. The next is to administer a medicine combining healing, tonic and expectorant powers, to soothe and tone up the inflamed air passages and stop the source of the cough. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is such a medicine.

D. B. Wheelock, of Burlington, Vt., in a letter to the S. C. Wells Company, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Last January I took a severe cold, the worst I ever had. I tried every cough medicine, but my cough continued. I was finally induced to buy a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. After a few doses I was much relieved, and in twenty-four hours my cough was practically cured."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists with a guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

HENRI ROCHEFORT

The Famous French Journalist.

HENRI ROCHEFORT Writes:

Your precious "Vin Mariani" has completely reformed my constitution; you should certainly offer some to the French Government.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

NEVER HAS ANYTHING BEEN SO HIGHLY and so JUSTLY PRAISED as

VIN MARIANI

MARIANI WINE, the Famous French Tonic for Body, Nerves and Brain.

For Overworked Men, Delicate Women, Sickly Children

Vin Mariani is endorsed by the medical faculty all over the world. It is specially recommended for Nervous Troubles, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Consumption, General Debility, Malaria, Wasting Diseases and La Grippe.

Sold at all Druggists. Refuse Substitutions.

Vin Mariani Gives Strength.

Wholesale Depositaries—The Hudson Bay Co.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY,
THORN'S O.H.M.S. WHISKEY,
THISTLE BLEND WHISKEY,
BONNIOT'S ☆☆☆ BRANDY,
ZYNKARA A perfect preventative against Corrosion and Pitting in Marine Boilers.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

FISH IN THE YUKON.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Department of fisheries has received a report from a former officer of the department, who is now a resident in Dawson, and who has made an investigation into the fisheries of the Yukon and tributaries. There has been a general impression that fish life does not exist so far north as the Yukon. This report, which has just been received, corrects that and shows that there is a considerable variety of fish life, including white fish, buffalo fish, pike and grayling of a superior kind, which can be used for food. Several of the large lake fishing companies are at work and find that they are able to realize handsome profits therefrom.

LORD KITCHENER'S COACH DEAD

The death is announced of the Rev. George Frost, LL.D., formerly a well-known army tutor, who was born at Hull in 1816. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he came out twenty-sixth wrangler in 1846.

After taking orders he was appointed mathematical master at Kensington school, where at that time many Anglo-Indians were pupils, as it possessed nominations for cadetship to the Indian army under the old East India Company.

In 1868 Mr. Frost left the school to devote himself entirely to the preparation of candidates for the army, and among ten of the successful pupils in the year were H. C. (now Sir H. C.) Chermside, who was first in order of merit, and H. H. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener, who was twenty-eighth.

In 1880 he retired, and became mathematical examiner to the College of Preceptors. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of foreign languages, having studied over 30, including dialects.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Scotch workmen have preferred American-made tools for some years. They say they are tempered harder and more serviceable and have a finish that is lacking in other countries. German-made goods are somewhat cheaper, but they are softer and do not stand as well as the American. "Combination" tools do not seem to be well received.

—Japanese Mattings in the latest styles; cotton warp, and highly finished grades.—Weller Bros.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

Along the Waterfront.

Failure to locate First Mate Larsen, of the wrecked steamer Brixham, who was last heard of in Victoria, has put a stop to the official enquiry into the causes which led to that wreck, and the inquiry cannot be continued until he is located. Somebody will probably be seriously dealt with for the Brixham wreck on Blash Island, seven or eight miles out of her course, and the inspectors are trying to find out who is responsible. Capt. James Durie, commander of the steamer, was examined yesterday. His testimony proved conclusively that he is not responsible. He had been in bed for four hours before the wreck, and was awakened by the steamer going on the rocks. Capt. Martin Chester, the pilot in charge at the time, told how he came to lose his bearings. The heads of the engineer's department also testified. Capt. Hanson, the pilot off watch, gave some important testimony as the course that should have been steered, and there the matter rests until Larsen is found.

Diver J. McHardy has gone to New Westminster with a full outfit of wrecking tackle and diver's apparatus, with which he intends to raise the sunken steamers which were burnt the night of the great fire. These steamers, it will be remembered, were the Bon Accord, Gladys and Edgar. The Gladys lies at the lower end of the old C. P. R. wharf, the Bon Accord a little further up, while the Edgar is supposed to have drifted down nearly to the C. P. R. dock before she sank. Mr. McHardy has secured some experienced men to help him, and will commence operations immediately.

Steamer Walla Walla arrived last evening from San Francisco with 87 passengers, 15 for Victoria. She landed 44 tons of freight here.

R. M. S. Warrimoo left Vancouver at 1.30 on her way here en route to Australia and the South Seas.

Steamer Cottage City will sail for the north on Monday morning. Every berth on her has been taken.

Steamer Charmer left Vancouver at 1:20, connecting with the Pacific express.

Steamer Queen will sail for San Francisco this evening.

Steamer Amur will sail again for the north on Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Aldermen Stewart and Williams Have Matters to Bring Before the Council.

The council of 1899, which meets for the first time on Monday evening, have considerable work already mapped out for them. In adition to the ordinary business to come before that body, three motions, notices of which were posted to-day, will be submitted for discussion and approval. They are as follows:

Ald. Stewart will move that the city assessor be instructed to commence to make the assessment roll for the municipality of the city of Victoria for the current year on Thursday, the 19th inst., and complete and return the same to the clerk of the municipality on or before the 4th of May next, in accordance with the provisions of the municipal act.

Ald. Stewart will also move that the purchasing agent be authorized to call for tenders for the supply of groceries, bread, milk, and butcher's meat to the Home for the Aged and Infirm; also for forage, lumber, nails, cylinder and dynamo, oils, brick, cement and castings as may be required for the corporation for the year.

Ald. Williams is anxious to know whether Victoria has received its proper proportion of aid from the government. He will also ask that the city engineer be requested by the council to secure from the harbor commissioners of Montreal complete information relating to the improvements contemplated in connection with said harbor; also to obtain from the minister of marine and fisheries a complete statement showing the amounts voted and amounts expended by the Dominion government on the harbor of Montreal during the last 28 years; also a complete statement of the amounts expended by the Dominion government on Victoria harbor during the same time; said information to be laid before the council at as early a date as possible.

A PIONEER SERVICE.

Victorian Methodists Will Celebrate an Important Event in Their Provincial History.

Arrangements are in progress among the Methodists of this city for a service in the Metropolitan Church next month which will be in every sense a unique one. On the 10th of February, 1859, the first Methodist missionaries landed in this province and took possession of the province in the name of Wesley. The little band of clerical pioneers consisted of Rev. E. Robson, now stationed at Vernon; Rev. Arthur Browning, the Cornish evangelist, now living in Eastern Canada; Rev. Ed. White and Rev. Dr. Evans. These men endured with the early settlers the privations and dangers associated with life in British Columbia forty years ago, for they travelled far and wide by canoe and saddle and opened up the country, preparing the way for the development which has since attended the efforts of the denomination here.

The gathering in the Metropolitan Church will mark the fortieth anniversary of the event, and it is intended to give the entire programme a pioneer flavor. Rev. E. Robson, the only one of the party now in British Columbia, will be present, and will tell the story of the event which will be celebrated, and letters are expected from the survivors to be read at the meeting. A supper will be provided in the school room, and will be followed by the service in the church proper.

Lieut. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, received offers of $5,000 each from two magazines for an article describing his exploit at Santiago. Lieut. Hobson, who seems to be a pretty good business man, put himself in the hands of a lawyer, who managed to obtain $6,000 for the article, which Lieut. Hobson is soon to write. The Century Magazine got it.

No fewer than 2,401 patents have been taken out on processes for making sugar and salt.

THE EXCLUSION OF ALIENS.

Chief Engineer Hawkins, of the Yukon & White Pass, Gives His Opinion On the Bill.

When interviewed this morning at the Driard, Mr. Hawkins said in answer to the question as to how he thought the bill, if passed, would affect the country:

"Well, I do not presume to criticize the actions or dictate to the legislature, but I certainly think the bill is not conducive to the welfare of the country; in fact I venture to say it will be detrimental, not only to our company but to the whole Atlin country. In my opinion the bill is not even a just one, for the country was originally prospected and developed by Americans, and the aliens should not, I think, be debarred from entering, for, in a mining town, every man that comes on the field is the means of putting more money in circulation."

"No!" he said, in answer to a question. "I do not think that it will affect the wages at all. There are plenty of Britishers there to keep the wages at the same rate, and I feel perfectly sure that if the bill is passed it will only be the means of stagnating the gold industry, and Atlin will retrograde instead of progressing."

Asked in regard to the Yukon & White Pass road, Mr. Hawkins assured the Times reporter that the work train would be running to the summit by the 15th inst., and the regular freight and passenger trains by the 20th. All that remains to be done is the completion of the big bridge, after which five days' work, laying the track and lining it, will complete it. The officials go north on the Cottage City on Monday so as to accompany the first through passenger train from Skagway into Canadian territory, and to arrange some important matters relating to giving quick despatch to freight and passenger traffic.

AN EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE.

Charles Hoyt's latest success, "A Contented Woman," was played at the opera house last evening before a large and very appreciative audience. The play deals with the adventures of a young married woman in the maelstrom of politics, and the title of the piece exactly describes her frame of mind after she has been "through the mill"—contented to stay at home, her husband's devoted helpmeet and queen of woman's true realm, the household. It is one of the most diverting plays seen in Victoria in a good long while, and the explosions of laughter throughout its course last night proved the thorough enjoyment of the audience. Miss Belle Archer, as Grace Holme, the contented woman, candidate for mayor of Denver, won the affection of the house at once. She is a lovely woman, and played her exacting part with a charm and finesse beyond criticism. The scenes between her and her rival for the mayoralty, her husband (Mr. Arthur F. Buchanan), Brenton Holme, were delighted pieces of acting, while the side play by Mr. Charles P. Morrison, as Cutting Hintz, was intensely funny. Miss Fanny Denham, as Aunt Jim, the Woman's Rightser, gave an uproariously amusing representation of the part. The reform committee several times "brought down the house," and the aptness of the allusions in the play to certain stirring events which have just taken place in Victoria, was keenly relished by the audience. The various special songs and dances were of a high class.

THE CHURCHES.

Services To-Morrow.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor.—The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. Subject: "The Joy Which No Man Can Take Away." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m.; Senior Endeavor Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Thursday evening; Boys' Brigade Friday evening.

At the Home of Truth, 71 Discovery street, Mrs. Annie Rix Militz, of San Francisco, will conduct devotional services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Her morning address is entitled, "Stepping Stones to Heaven," and in the evening she will discourse upon "The Location and Nature of Hell."

St. John's Church.—To-morrow there will be morning prayer at 11 with sermon by the rural dean, Rev. W. A. Barber, and evensong at 7, with sermon by the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns. Jackson's Cantate in F and Mammat's Deus Miseratur will be sung at this service.

Calvary Baptist Church.—Rev. R. W. Trotter will preach. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Christ's Message to Cities."

St. Barnabas Church.—Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30; choral eucharist, 11; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The Rev. B. Haslam will officiate and be the preacher.

St. Saviour's Church.—Holy communion, 8 a.m.; Rev. P. Jenns preaches at 11 a.m.; Rev. W. D. Barber, the rector, takes the evening service at 7 o'clock.

Friends (commonly known as Quakers) will hold service to-morrow morning at 11 a.m. in the parlor of the A.O.U.W. Hall.

Universal Brotherhood Lodge, No. 87, 28 Broad street, Williams block. — Public lecture at 8:15 p.m.

Reformed Episcopal.—Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening.

PERSONAL.

A. Dick, of Nanaimo, is at the Oriental.

A. Perdue, of Vancouver, is at the Occidental.

T. Martin, of Yukon territory, is at the Wilson.

K. J. Williams, of 'Frisco, is at the Victoria.

F. J. Cramm, of Chicago, is at the New England.

E. O. Sylvester, of Skagway, is a guest at the Victoria.

J. S. Latimer, of Seattle, registered last night at the Oriental.

H. S. Martin, of Atlin, registered this morning at the Wilson.

G. W. Defontaine, of Port Guichon, is a guest at the Dominion.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., was a passenger from the mainland last night.

G. W. Graves arrived from Skagway this morning. He is at the Victoria.

C. W. D. Clifford, the junior member for Cassiar, is staying at 38 Birdcage Walk.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church there will be the usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Jas. Evans, of Vancouver, provincial manager for the Union Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Portland, Ore., was a passenger on last night's boat, and is at the Dominion.

Thos. Dunn, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard. He is in the city as a member of the deputation sent by the people of the Terminal City to press upon the government the desirability of establishing an assay office in Vancouver.

THE TRUE MANNA.

According to M. Chastrey, the true manna of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as "Canona esculenta" and "Lichen esculentus." The nomads of the Sahara and South Algeria call it Ousseh-el-Ard. It is also found in Persia, Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is grayish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ or seed behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel. This lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick, and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste. The Arabs, whose lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the Fehen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral water, 22 of sugared and amylaceous matter and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to their diet and a gentle laxative.

THE SENSE OF SIGHT.

Peculiarities of the Visual Organs in Famous Men—Character Invariably Depicted in the Eye.

Chas. Braycott, writing in the Temple Bar magazine on the eyes of famous men, tells for the first time a number of facts concerning the ocular organs of the great. Here are some of the eyes described:

No man had brighter eyes than Byron; they were gray and fringed with long, dark lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure for Greece, adds that one eye was visibly larger than the other.

Charles Lamb is described as having glittering eyes, strangely dissimilar in color, one being hazel, the other having specks of gray in the iris, as you see red spots in the bloodstone.

Eyes as we know vary considerably in shades of color in the same individual from time to time—a fact that explains why Wordsworth's familiar description of Coleridge as a noticeable man with large gray eyes, does not quite agree with Carlyle's impression that his eyes were of a light hazel, nor this again with the writer who found them "light gray, prominent and of liquid brilliancy, as though the orb itself retreated to the innermost recesses of the brain."

The Duke of Wellington also had, it is said, blue hawk eyes gleaming with military genius.

The most striking feature of Burns was his large dark blue eye. It was, we are told by one writer, "full of mind, and literally glowed when he spoke with emotion or interest." Sir Walter Scott, who knew the poet when he lived in Edinburgh, says: "I never saw another such eye in a human head, and I have seen the most distinguished men of my time."

Carlyle says Frederick the Great had such a pair of eyes as no man, or lion, or lynx of that century bore elsewhere. Most excellent, potent, brilliant eyes, swift—darting as the stars, and of azure-gray color; large enough, not of a glaring size; the habitual expression of them vigilance and penetrating sense, rapidly resting on depth, which is an excellent combination, and gives us the notion of a lambert outer radiance springing from some great inner sea of light and fire in the man. What is this but the very essence the man distilled, as it were, from the eye?

An officer describing Napoleon as he appeared on board the Bellerophon, wrote: "His eyes are gray and the most piercing you can imagine; his glance you fancy searching into your innermost thoughts." The late Prince Bismarck had gray eyes in deep sockets almost hidden in bushy eyebrows. Lord Wolseley's physical vigor is said to be indicated in his clear, calm eye of blue, "not cold," but steady, penetrating and observant. Carlyle describes the eye of Charles Dickens as "clear, blue and full of intelligence," and Forster adds his impression of them as "wonderfully beaming with intellect, and running over with humor and cheerfulness." Douglas Jerrold had keen blue eyes gleaming beneath shaggy eyebrows.

It is an odd coincidence that two men with such a different mission in the world as John Ruskin and Von Moltke should have been endowed with eyes that might have proclaimed them brothers. The face of the great tactician was lighted, we are told, by a pair of singularly soft eyes.

The Duke of Marlborough had blue eyes fringed with long eyelashes and strongly marked, well shaped eyebrows, which doubtless had their effect in winning Turenne's admiration for the "handsome Englishman," and the keen, steel-blue eyes of Lord Roberts are well known to-day.

President Kruger is represented to possess grave, shrewd eyes, usually half closed, but which have a knack of suddenly opening and fastening upon you with a look of intense penetration.

The penetrating glance of Goethe's dark, lustrous eyes retained its brightness from childhood to age, and Leigh Hunt's "wondrous eyes were no less beautiful in their aged than in their youthful aspect." Voltaire's eyes, too, kept their preternatural brilliancy to extreme age.

In this respect Mr. Gladstone's eyes were equally remarkable, and the same may be said of His Holiness Leo XIII.

The young Queen of Holland is showing her spirit in the question of her betrothal to Prince William of Wiede, to whom, it is reported, she will be married next spring. The announcement of the betrothal has been kept back on account of certain difficulties in the protocol, the question being whether the prince should be invested with the rights and prerogatives of prince consort or retain his present rank. Unless the former plan is adopted, neither the laws of Holland nor the foreign courts will recognize him as a member of the Dutch royal family. The Wiedt family insist upon the title of prince consort, but Queen Wilhelmina demands that Queen Victoria's precedent be followed, and that the title of prince consort be not conferred until eighteen months after the marriage.

Sporting Intelligence.

BASKET BALL.

To-night's Match.

W. McKeown will referee the basket ball match which is the special attraction at the band concert to-night in the drill hall. The Victoria West and Intermediate Wasps teams will battle for supremacy.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—G Macgowan, G S Pickford, Rev Phillippe, Lt-Col Peters, S Oppenheimer, W J McMaster, G B Lefontain, T Cunningham, L Mooney, C Sweeney, Thos Dunn, H Darling, M Botsford, Col Warren, H H Harris, Jno French, A Smith, W W Stewart, J W Carey, A Perdue, W Doe, W Godfrey.

Per Str. City of Kingston from Sound—T J Watson, A Clyde, S J Latimer, T R Beckwith, R Robb, J Limisk, J J Henderson, R Sonburn, M King, Miss Archer, C J Morrison, A Buchanan, M F De Rome, A Gregory, Miss H Lee, W H Granger, T F Nelson, C M Connelly, Mrs Warner, E Craven, C Wilton, J A Donald, C H Jennings, Mrs Appleton, G A Valler, N Johnson, J Woods, C Sigerson, C E Peabody, E C Hawkins, H R Benton, Wm Miller, J Kenny, J J Hamilton, S J Hamburg, S Luther, B Maxwell, D L Woods, Miss Lockwood, Wm Young, Wm Taylor.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—L Willie, S Leiser & Co, D R Pottinger, Dom Express Co, E J Saunders, M J Thompson, Speed Bros.

Per Str. City of Kingston from Sound—Sinclair & Co, R H Johnson, J H Baker, B C Electric Ry, T N Hibben, Hickman Tye Co, Simon, Leiser, Brackman & Ker, Cunningham & Co, Shore & Anderson, J H Todd & Son, Victoria-Yukon Co, Albion Iron Works, H E Levy, Taylor & Co, S Leiser & Co, Capt Irving, M W Waitt.

Per Str. Walla Walla from San Francisco—A Raby, A S Englehardt, B C Market Co, D H Ross & Co, Fow Yuen, F C Davidge, F R Stewart, G E Munro & Co, H Short & Son, Henderson Bros, J & A Clearihue, Kwong Sing Wo, Kwong Sun Tai, Kam Lung, Mrs J P Hibben, On Hing Bros, Patton & Son, P McQuade & Son, R Baker & Son, S J Pitts, Victoria Chem Co, Wilson Bros, Wm Bownass, Yuen Lung, Union Brew Co, Bank of Montreal.

More than one-half the lord chancellors of England during the past 50 years were the sons of poor men. One of them was the son of a country barber, and the father of another was a Newcastle coal heaver.

DIED.

DRAUT—On the 12th inst., John Nicholas Draut, aged 64 years, and a native of Frankford, Maine, Germany.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 p.m. from his residence, and later from the Reformed Episcopal church.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

JUST ARRIVED EX CITY OF FLORENCE.

CHOICE LINES OF

Crystallized Fruits, Chutneys, Skinner's Relish, Chili and Taragon Vinegar

Curry Pastes and many other lines of best English Condiments.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO

THE LEADING GROCERS.

Ho! For the Gold Fields!

V.Y.T.Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAWMILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all Descriptions.

Traders and Freighters. Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address:

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS

Money advanced to build.
Money advanced on homes already built.

Borrowers given a definite contract.
Borrowers not required to become Shareholders.
No Membership Fee.
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Why Continue Paying Rent ?

when the same regularity will secure you a Home of your own

Discharge your Mortgage by Easy Monthly Payments.

For further particulars apply to

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Agent THE EQUITABLE Savings, Loan & Building Association, of Toronto, Ont.

COAL Nut Coal, $4.25 Lump Coal, 5.50

Munn, Holland & Co.

Corner Broad St. and Trounce Ave

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

30c. 4-oz. tin.
15c. 2-oz. tin.

WILLS' NAVY CUT

HARRY SALMON'S. THE CORNER.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Labrador Herrings in hf. bbls. and bbls.
New Mackerels in kits and hf. bbls.
New Salmon Bellies in kits and hf. bbls.
New Oolicans in 25 lb. and 50 lb kits.
Scaled Herrings in boxes.
Eastern Bloaters in boxes.
Eastern Cod Fish in 5 lb., 40 lb, 100 lb. boxes.

Simon Leiser & Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.

School Books at Eastern Prices

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An Arizona Episode

I was sitting in my tent one afternoon in November absorbed in some mathematical calculations connected with my work, when I heard a tremendous splashing in the river a few hundred yards below, followed by shots and yells and the sound of galloping horses. A moment later four men rode into camp like a whirlwind. Loud cries of "Where is he?" "Don't let him get away!" "Who's got the rope?" gave me an inkling of what they were after. They wanted me.

The camp was a large one, and generally there were eight or ten white men and forty or fifty Indians about; but this happened to be a holiday, and all the men had gone away except my tent mate, Barton, and myself. We were building some large irrigating ditches and I had come out to take charge of the work only a short time before. I had found it necessary to discharge a number of the men and replace them by others. Only the day before I had had trouble with one of the men, Leonard by name. He went a little too far and I knocked him down. As he arose he picked up a heavy club and came at me with it, but throwing up my left hand to guard my head I caught the blow on it and knocked him down again with my right. That settled the matter, I supposed, for the fellow went off to his tent, swearing roundly and calling for a gun with which to clean out the camp.

But when I heard the splashing at the ford I remembered the incident of the day before, and on the instant it flashed into my mind that I had no weapon of any kind, and that I might need one. I slipped out quickly, and running down to a tent near the end of the line I seized a revolver and belt of cartridges which I knew were there, and was back when the men rode up.

I remained in my tent while the men dismounted and tied their horses together. Leonard appeared to be the leader of the gang, for I heard him say:

"Look here, boys, I'm the captain of this outfit, and you've got to do just what I tell you. We'll do all that we came down here to do before we leave; you just leave it to me."

"All right," responded another. "We're here for fun."

"We'll have our fun all right," replied Leonard. "Come into my tent and talk it over. You, Miller, stay here with the horses and watch that tent there so he can't get away."

The camp consisted of nine tents pitched in a rough semi-circle about a small open space, near the centre of which and almost in front of my door was a large cottonwood tree. Back of us and on both sides and beyond the open space in front were heavy thickets of bushes, high enough to conceal a man on horseback. The road entered at the lower end of camp, but about three hundred yards from the tents there was a sharp turn which concealed most of it from view. Still further back of us and beyond the bushes rolled the San Juan river.

Leaving one of their number outside with the horses under the big tree, the men went into the tent next to mine. They had all been drinking, and as I was separated from them by two thin canvas walls and twenty feet of space, their conversation was easily audible.

The conversation I heard was amusing, even under the circumstances. Leonard was laying out the programme to be followed and telling his companions what a "worthless cuss" I was, the burden of his accusations being that I wore white shirts in camp, and was "a long-legged cuss from the east."

The man left on guard outside I knew; he was one of our own men. While the talking was going on in the next tent he came in to see me and to explain that he had been forced to come down with the others against his will. He added that if I wished to get away he would make no effort to stop me.

But that I could not do; to leave camp then would be running away and abandoning our property, and I determined to stand by my post, no matter what came of it. I inquired of him what weapons the men had, and learned that each of them had a revolver, and that one of them had a Winchester besides.

My plan was to run out just as the rifle was fired and bringing down the man who had it, for I could hardly miss him at twenty feet distance, get in one more shot as the others crowded to the door and were well bunched together, and then break for the big tree, from behind which as a shelter I would stand as good a chance as two men in the open.

Filling my coat pocket with loose cartridges and taking my revolver in my right hand, I was on the point of stepping outside and opening the proceedings when I heard one of the men say:

"That's no fun. Let's make him put up his fists before we hang him; or, if he won't do that, we'll make him wade the river."

"That's great," replied another. "We might as well have some fun out of him first. Come on."

Remembering the old western maxim, "Never show a gun until you use it," I tucked my revolver into my vest so that it was out of sight, but with the butt not more than two inches from my hand as I held my pipe to my mouth. I turned to Barton, who was trembling, and cautioning him to control himself, I lighted my pipe and resumed my stool near the front of the tent. A moment later the canvas door was thrust aside and a man entered, followed by two others.

The first comer was a little fellow, slender and not much over five feet in height, but he had a wicked look in his eyes, and the face of a professional desperado. I learned afterward that he was considered the "bad man" of the neighborhood. Behind him was a big man in a flannel shirt and no coat, with a .45 Colt tucked into the waistband of his trousers. He was a saloon keeper in a small town near by, and had provided the "courage" for the expedition. Back of him came Leonard, his face inflamed with drink. I remained seated, while Barton backed off to the rear of the tent.

The little fellow looked at me and I looked at him. Neither spoke for a minute or more. Finally the suspense became too great; he shifted from one foot to the other, and presented such a picture of uneasiness that I laughed. At this he recovered his self-possession and said:

"Good day! I haven't been introduced to you; my name is Carter. Leonard, introduce me to this gentleman." Leonard yelled out my name with a profusion of oaths and Carter resumed: "We've come down with our friend Leonard here to see that he gets satisfaction for the way you've treated him. We've decided that you'll either have to put up your dukes against all three of us or wade the river three times."

"That's right," said the big man.

"The river is too cold to do any wading now," I replied. "As to fighting, I never saw you or your friend before, but if Leonard thinks he has a grievance against me I am willing to accommodate him—or would be if I were not disabled. I had some trouble with him yesterday and he struck me on the hand with a club. I have but one hand that I can use now, but if he will wait a few days I will meet him."

"He never told us about any club," said Carter. "Let's see your hand." I held out my left hand, which was much swollen. "I don't know about this, boys," he added, turning to his companions.

"Make him fight," yelled Leonard. "He's trying to get out of it."

"He can fight if he wants to," said the big man.

"We want to see fair play," said Carter. "Leonard says you've treated him bad. We're here as his friends, and you've got to fight or wade the river."

"Very well," I replied. "In that case I will fight. I expect you to act as my second and see that I have fair play. Draw a ring outside and I will join you in a moment." I knew that I would have to remove my coat and vest and I wished to get rid of my revolver without letting them see it.

As they went out I turned to Barton, and, to my consternation, found him the picture of abject fear. Putting my revolver into the holster I handed it to him and told him to stand by the door with it when I went out, to closely watch the men during the fight, and if either of them raised his gun, or if more than one at a time attacked me, to fire into the crowd, and in the confusion following the unexpected shot I would have an opportunity to break for the tent, snatch the revolver from his hands, and from behind the shelter of the big tree hold my own against them.

Barton said he understood and promised to follow my instructions. Afterward I learned that as soon as I turned my back he dropped the pistol and ran out into the bushes, where he hid himself. But not knowing this at the time I went out with confidence and stood up before Leonard in the ring.

Leonard was almost exactly my height and weight, and as he stood before me stripped to a tight-fitting undershirt, trousers and moccasins, I could see the movements of his muscles as he put up his guard and made play with his hands. He seemed no mean antagonist, and I thought as I examined him critically that I would have to do my best, disabled as I was, if I held my own in the coming struggle. But I noticed that his face was flushed with drink and excitement, and in that I felt that I had an advantage.

The ring had been drawn nearly in the centre of the open space; Carter and his companion stood a little to one side with their pistols in their hands, "to see fair play," and they notified me that if I made the slightest move which they considered unfair they would take a hand in the fight. Carter came up and examined my clothing to see that I had no weapon. Then, turning to Leonard, he said:

"We'll see that you do him up," and a moment later asked him, "Are you ready?"

By this time a number of Indians and Mexicans had appeared, attracted by the sound of the firing, and they stood in little groups some distance off, ready to break away into the bushes if pistol play recommenced.

"Play ball!" shouted Carter, and I advanced and put up my guard. Leonard made a pass at me, but failed to land. I had been a good boxer in my boyhood days, and the knowledge now stood me in good stead. My opponent made pass after pass at me, which I warded off and remained on the defensive, waiting for a good opening. Once I tapped him lightly on the cheek, and seeing how much this infuriated him, when the opportunity came I repeated the manoeuvre twice.

I could see by his flushed face and labored breathing that he was losing his temper rapidly. By working him around I finally succeeded in getting him to face the west, with the bright western light in his eyes. Then I knew that I had him beaten, and I had only to decide where to land my blow and to wait for an opening.

While the sparring was going on I kept one eye on Carter and the big man. I was afraid that a straight knockout blow delivered by me would be the signal for two pistol shots, and that Barton might not be quick enough to fire first. I temporized, sparring lightly, until Carter called out:

"Kick him, Leonard, kick the stuffing out of him."

"Hold on," I cried, "kicking is not allowed;" for I had been notified that "this was to be a fair fight, no rough and tumble."

"Kicking is all right," rejoined Carter, in a surly tone. This angered me, and as Leonard made another rush at me I met him half way and striking through his guard I landed my right full in his face. Leonard spun around and around, and finally measured his length on the ground, fully twelve feet from where I stood. As he fell I whirled upon his two companions, and cried out, "One for me."

"Yes, that's one for you," replied Carter. "But it's my turn next."

"Wait a moment," I replied, "I'm not through with Leonard yet; not will I be until he said he has had enough."

"I've had enough," rejoined Leonard, rising to his feet. "It's Carter's turn now. Give me that gun, and if he hits you the way he hit me I'll blow his head off."

"If Leonard has enough, so have I," was my reply. "I shall certainly not fight with men I never saw before."

"That's good enough talk," said Carter. "Leonard's had his fight, but where do we come in? I'm little, but I'm pretty good on a rough and tumble. Let's have a round or two, you and me."

"No, thank you," I replied, laughing. "I have no quarrel with you, nor you with me, and I will not fight you."

"Well, if you won't, you won't," he rejoined. "Let's go over to the tent and take a drink and call it square."

Joining the two men I moved with them toward the tent into which Leonard was just disappearing. I noticed one of our Indians standing by the door, a magnificent specimen of a man, over six feet tall and a noted warrior. Apparently he had just arrived, and I nodded to him as we came up, for we were great friends. It did not occur to me that there was anything peculiar about his standing there at the door, but his experience was greater than mine—as the sequel will show.

Just before we reached the tent and when perhaps twelve feet away from it, one of the men stopped me a moment to emphasize some remark, and as I turned again the canvas flap of the tent was thrust aside and I found myself looking straight into the muzzle of a Winchester.

As I looked the little black hole seemed to grow and expand; all the interest of my life seemed centred in that spot. The perspiration started out on me, and it may be that my hair rose. I thought of a great many things, but above all, I remember I longed for something to happen—that black hole was maddening. The time seemed very long, but it could not have been more than a second when I saw flame leap from the muzzle of the gun. I heard the ball whiz over my shoulder; my Indian friend had seized the muzzle of the rifle at the very moment when the trigger was pulled. Had he been but the fraction of a second later some one else would have had to tell this story.

I had seemed under a spell as I gazed down into that little black hole, but the sight of the flame and the noise of the discharge restored me. I cleared the intervening space with a spring. As I came through the door like a wild duck on the wing I saw my Indian friend and the fourth man of the gang struggling with Leonard. They had just taken the rifle away from him and a moment later he broke down and became hysterical.

The men assured me that the gun had been accidentally discharged, and although I knew better I accepted the explanation. Leonard's state was pitiable. He seized my hand and pressing it convulsively between his own, again and again asked my pardon and wailed, "Why did you hit me so hard?"

For over an hour we worked to soothe and quiet him, and finally I saw them all out of camp, just as a wagon filled with our own men returned. Barton also turned up as the wagon pulled in, and then I learned for the first time how frail my dependence on him had been.

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No. 85, prize valued at $20; 104, $8; 243, $20; 203, $40; 737, $5; 944, $8; 1096, $8; 1158, $12; 1282, $60; 1419, $8; 1452, $20; 1516, $8; 1624, $40; 1662, $8; 1726, $12; 1869, $8; 1874, $12; 1917, $12; 1913, $8; 1953, $60.

No. 2036, prize valued at $12; 2158, $12; 2207, $8; 2240, $8; 2250, $40; 2329, $20; 2616, $8; 2632, $20; 2754, $12; 2847, $20; 2885, $20.

No. 3007, prize valued at $12; 3083, $8; 3098, $8; 3182, $40; 3262, $20; 3398, $60; 3426, $12; 3455, $12; 3500, $8; 3524, $12; 3567, $8; 3698, $200; 3716, $8; 3823, $12.

No. 4014, prize valued at $12; 4046, $8; 4063, $8; 4152, $40; 4150, $60; 4184, $8; 4286, $20; 4387, $20; 4427, $8; 4724, $12; 4896, $12; 4952, $8.

No. 5000, prize valued at $40; 5073, $8; 5154, $20; 5316, $8; 5392, $8; 5484, $12; 5490, $12; 5514, $8; 5622, $40; 5762, $20; 5817, $20; 5955, $12; 5956, $20.

No. 6088, prize valued at $8; 6164, $8; 6176, $8; 6243, $12; 6288, $12; 6318, $12; 6424, $8; 6580, $40; 6680, $40; 6707, $1,000; 6753, $40; 6787, $20; 6828, $12.

No. 7046, prize valued at $20; 7093, $12; 7147, $12; 7191, $8; 7242, $12; 7295, $8; 7379, $8; 7397, $8; 7429, $8; 7448, $20; 7611, $20; 7615, $8; 7629, $8; 7640, $12; 7713, $12; 7806, $40; 7843, $40; 7882, $20; 7929, $8.

No. 8118, prize valued at $8; 8138, $8; 8142, $12; 8147, $8; 8248, $20; 8269, $8; 8279, $8; 8415, $20; 8421, $20; 8523, $20.

No. 9022, prize valued at $12; 9100, $8; 9170, $8; 9198, $8; 9225, $40; 9239, $12; 9263, $8; 9363, $8; 9397, $12; 9398, $8; 9434, $8; 9438, $8; 9571, $8; 9597, $12; 9939, $40; 9948, $40.

No. 10086, prize valued at $8; 10219, $12; 10346, $8; 10357, $8; 10443, $8; 10482, $12; 10708, $40; 10759, $8; 10819, $8.

No. 11020, prize valued at $20; 11076, $12; 11209, $12; 11298, $8; 11302, $8; 11303, $12; 11338, $12; 11355, $8; 11431, $8; 11495, $20; 11543, $8; 11564, $40; 11904, $8; 11910, $8.

No. 12031, prize valued at $12; 12067, $60; 12096, $8; 12183, $20; 12216, $8; 12400, $8; 12415, $12; 12480, $8; 12520, $40; 12656, $12; 12721, $12; 12867, $8; 12985, $20.

No. 13018, prize valued at $8; 13039, $12; 13091, $12; 13145, $12; 13209, $12; 13214, $12; 13222, $20; 13246, $12; 13298, $20; 13419, $8; 13474, $20; 13528, $20; 13741, $40; 13821, $8; 13901, $12.

No. 14014, prize valued at $8; 14186, $8; 14212, $8; 14227, $8; 14261, $12; 14431, $40; 14433, $8; 14512, $12; 14547, $20; 14638, $40; 14649, $12; 14654, $8; 14889, $12.

No. 15051, prize valued at $8; 15092, $8; 15375, $8; 15383, $12; 15652, $8; 15858, $20; 15862, $8; 15895, $8; 15955, $20; 15974, $12.

No. 16080, prize valued at $8; 16116, $20; 16155, $8; 16258, $12; 16320, $8; 16363, $8; 16490, $8; 16799, $8; 16803, $8; 16894, $20; 16995, $8.

No. 17028, prize valued at $20; 17291, $40; 17316, $8; 17348, $12; 17384, $8; 17432, $8; 17482, $8; 17575, $12; 17861, $8.

No. 18037, prize valued at $60; 18082, $12; 18243, $12; 18201, $8; 18239, $8; 18379, $12; 18407, $8; 19417, $8; 18636, $40; 18984, $8.

No. 19120, prize valued at $12; 19151, $12; 19164, $12; 19200, $40; 19249, $8; 19302, $200; 19308, $40; 19335, $8; 19613, $8; 19685, $20; 19689, $20; 19776, $20; 19804, $12.

No. 20023, prize valued at $12; 20027, $12; 20199, $20; 20201, $20; 20235, $20; 20287, $8; 20405, $8; 20429, $12; 20444, $12; 20452, $8; 20453, $12; 20589, $8; 20613, $8; 20646, $8; 20700, $8; 20702, $20; 20826, $12.

No. 21024, prize valued at $20; 21171, $20; 21367, $8; 21422, $20; 21547, $12; 21614, $8; 21767, $8; 21838, $12; 21840, $12; 21910, $12; 21959, $8.

No. 22008, prize valued at $8; 22035, $20; 22069, $12; 22222, $12; 22313, $20; 22501, $8; 22589, $8; 22808, $8; 22851, $8.

No. 23013, prize valued at $12; 23019, $8; 23491, $12; 23699, $20.

No. 24057, prize valued at $8; 24164, $20; 24232, $8; 24257, $8; 24260, $8; 24671, $12; 24673, $20; 24685, $8; 24769, $8.

No. 25100, prize valued at $8; 25137, $8; 25253, $8; 25446, $8; 25449, $12; 25510, $8; 25576, $12; 25580, $8; 25597, $8; 25609, $8; 25613, $12; 25626, $20; 25633, $8; 25779, $20; 25909, $8; 25922, $20.

No. 26065, prize valued at $12; 26130, $12; 26279, $500; 26285, $12; 26301, $8; 26349, $12; 26382, $12; 26442, $20; 26450, $8; 26471, $12; 26588, $12; 26605, $8; 26680, $12; 26739, $8.

No. 27010, prize valued at $20; 27076, $12; 27308, $12; 27433, $8; 27744, $12; 27769, $8; 27838, $8; 27876, $12.

No. 28002, prize valued at $8; 28145, $8; 28208, $20; 28291, $12; 28391, $12; 28625, $8; 28662, $12; 28684, $8; 28745, $12; 28814, $20.

No. 29001, prize valued at $8; 29138, $8; 29162, $8; 29234, $8; 29283, $40; 29412, $20; 29469, $8; 29507, $60; 29580, $20; 29763, $12; 29789, $8; 29845, $12; 29902, $12; 29961, $40.

No. 30204, prize valued at $8; 30259, $60; 30285, $8; 30300, $20; 30414, $20; 30470, $20; 30491, $12; 30530, $8; 30588, $8; 30660, $12; 30729, $40; 30906, $40.

No. 31161, prize valued at $12; 31197, $40; 31211, $8; 31221, $12; 31408, $20; 31638, $12; 31639, $8; 31733, $12; 31767, $8; 31785, $8; 31871, $8; 31888, $20.

No. 32028, prize valued at $8; 32037, $12; 32103, $8; 32112, $60; 32176, $12; 32614, $8; 32828, $12; 32839, $12; 32915, $12.

No. 33009, prize valued at $20; 33343, $12; 33393, $12; 33504, $8; 33641, $8; 33729, $40; 33763, $8; 33804, $20; 33836, $40.

No. 34164, prize valued at $8; 34283, $12; 34353, $20; 34380, $40; 34504, $12; 34540, $12; 34551, $12; 34611, $40; 34624, $20; 34674, $8; 34726, $20; 34902, $8.

No. 35112, prize valued at $8; 35307, $8; 35325, $8; 35335, $20; 35402, $8; 35427, $8; 35511, $8; 35512, $12; 35544, $12; 35723, $12; 35905, $40.

No. 36022, prize valued at $8; 36085, $8; 36090, $12; 36113, $12; 36231, $12; 36272, $40; 36290, $8; 36438, $12; 36790, $8; 36884, $20; 36914, $12; 36987, $12.

No. 37028, prize valued at $60; 37116, $8; 37204, $12; 37231, $8; 37282, $8; 37492, $12; 37495, $8; 37554, $40; 37567, $12; 37692, $20; 37949, $8; 37952, $12; 37969, $8.

No. 38089, prize valued at $12; 38256, $8; 38390, $12; 38436, $12; 38532, $8; 38545, $20; 38720, $8; 38976, $8.

No. 39016, prize valued at $40; 39282, $8; 39723, $8; 39732, $8; 39754, $40; 39858, $12; 39962, $12.

No. 40211, prize valued at $20; 40314, $8; 40523, $12; 40778, $40; 40785, $8; 40807, $8; 40999, $8.

No. 41011, prize valued at $20; 41072, $20; 41165, $12; 41212, $8; 41292, $8; 41377, $20; 41388, $12; 41412, $8; 41479, $12; 51658, $12; 41615, $12; 41694, $40; 41802, $60.

No. 42009, prize valued at $8; 42020, $12; 42279, $8; 42428, $60; 42505, $20; 42566, $8; 42742, $8; 42820, $12; 42907, $8.

No. 43170, prize valued at $12; 43306, $40; 43310, $8; 43448, $20; 43480, $20; 43591, $8; 43615, $20; 43623, $8; 43635, $8; 43745, $8; 43813, $20; 43840, $20; 43846, $8; 43882, $12; 43999, $40.

No. 44101, prize valued at $8; 44105, $20; 44154, $8; 44188, $20; 44191, $20; 44203, $8; 44456, $12; 44480, $12; 44690, $12; 44739, $12; 44808, $8; 44824, $20; 44902, $8.

No. 45013, prize valued at $8; 45108, $8; 45349, $12; 45387, $20; 45417, $8; 45515, $8; 45539, $8; 45634, $8; 45941, $8; 45956, $12; 45997, $20.

No. 46042, prize valued at $12; 46045, $40; 46612, $8; 46631, $12; 46987, $40; 46980, $8.

No. 47521, prize valued at $20; 47544, $40; 47597, $12; 47607, $8; 47735, $8; 47741, $12; 47762, $8; 48020, $12; 47945, $12; 47948, $20; 47960, $8.

No. 48116, prize valued at $12; 48285, $12; 48450, $8; 48474, $20; 48488, $8; 48505, $20; 48520, $12; 48515, $8; 48824, $8; 48856, $20.

No. 49038, prize valued at $8; 49092, $12; 49210, $8; 49220, $20; 49523, $8; 49560, $20; 49658, $12; 49777, $20; 49876, $8; 49888, $20.

No. 50101, prize valued at $8; 50138, $8; 50162, $40; 50304, $8; 50358, $8; 50806, $20; 50974, $12; 50987, $8.

No. 51069, prize valued at $20; 51070, $8; 51175, $40; 51293, $8; 51304, $20; 51605, $8; 51622, $40; 51730, $20; 51927, $12.

No. 52050, prize valued at $20; 52086, $8; 52137, $60; 52166, $12; 52449, $8; 52473, $20; 52485, $12; 52529, $8; 52590, $8; 52612, $8; 52663, $8; 52749, $12; 52827, $8; 52908, $8.

No. 53130, prize valued at $8; 53145, $8; 53169, $20; 53173, $8; 53272, $8; 53324, $12; 53448, $20; 53450, $12; 53661, $12; 53786, $12; 53813, $8; 53834, $8.

No. 54085, prize valued at $8; 54134, $8; 54204, $8; 54400, $8; 54451, $12; 54460, $8; 54759, $8; 54870, $12; 54922, $8.

No. 55035, prize valued at $8; 55085, $8; 55116, $8; 55144, $8; 55631, $40; 55737, $8; 55776, $8; 55781, $8; 55825, $8; 55888, $12; 55962, $8; 55983, $40.

No. 56025, prize valued at $8; 56035, $8; 56061, $8; 56179, $40; 56313, $12; 56325, $12; 56328, $40; 56575, $20; 56602, $8; 56846, $40; 56850, $40; 56924, $20.

No. 57002, prize valued at $8; 57073, $20; 57091, $8; 57133, $8; 57143, $8; 57415, $40; 57464, $12; 57480, $20; 57491, $8; 57502, $20; 57507, $8; 57581, $12; 57735, $12; 57924, $20; 57973, $8.

No. 58031, prize valued at $12; 58056, $8; 58106, $40; 58121, $20; 58245, $20; 58262, $8; 58377, $8; 58576, $20; 58622, $8; 58777, $8; 58851, $12; 58945, $8; 58985, $20.

No. 59073, prize valued at $12; 59147, $12; 59353, $40; 59440, $8; 59527, $12; 59561, $12; 59615, $8; 59620, $8; 59712, $8; 59775, $20; 59810, $8; 59921, $12; 59950, $12.

No. 60018, prize valued at $40; 60037, $8; 60325, $12; 60469, $40; 60586, $40; 60815, $40; 60847, $60; 60898, $20; 60916, $8; 60939, $8; 60947, $20.

No. 61163, prize valued at $20; 61321, $8; 61349, $40; 61632, $12; 61637, $20; 61822, $12; 61979, $8.

No. 62187, prize valued at $20; 62201, $12; 62205, $20; 62211, $12; 62219, $40; 62311, $8; 62419, $8; 62466, $8; 62539, $12; 62591, $8; 62615, $8; 62914, $12; 62941, $12.

No. 63000, prize valued at $12; 63184, $20; 63205, $8; 63288, $12; 63404, $8; 63526, $12; 63559, $8; 63745, $8; 63755, $8; 63784, $8; 63848, $20; 63887, $20; 63971, $8; 63980, $12.

No. 64173, prize valued at $20; 64203, $20; 64591, $8; 64780, $20; 64759, $20; 64860, $40; 64913, $8.

No. 65016, prize valued at $40; 65445, $8; 65547, $20; 65640, $8; 65830, $12; 65849, $8; 65976, $12.

No. 66098, prize valued at $8; 66126, $40; 66128, $40; 66162, $8; 66343, $8; 66394, $8; 66542, $20; 66736, $20; 66751, $20; 66770, $8; 66869, $8; 66968, $40.

No. 67068, prize valued at $8; 67075, $8; 67078, $60; 67093, $8; 67108, $20; 67170, $12; 67226, $8; 67288, $8; 67433, $12; 67581, $8; 67682, $8; 67797, $8; 67805, $12; 67881, $8; 67895, $8.

No. 68150, prize valued at $8; 68205, $12; 68280, $12; 68390, $8; 68413, $60; 68469, $8; 68805, $20; 68881, $12; 68924, $40; 68990, $8.

No. 69067, prize valued at $12; 69111, $8; 69191, $20; 69195, $60; 69227, $8; 69252, $20; 69317, $8; 69327, $12; 69388, $40; 69441, $12; 69485, $20; 69537, $8; 69632, $8; 69880, $8; 69895, $8.

No. 70028, prize valued at $40; 70042, $8; 70125, $12; 70278, $12; 70461, $12; 70620, $60; 70656, $8; 70679, $8; 70766, $12; 70848, $8; 70902, $12; 70927, $12.

No. 71101, prize valued at $20; 71153, $12; 71165, $12; 71212, $20; 71251, $12; 71313, $200; 71341, $8; 71360, $8; 71498, $40; 71520, $12; 71579, $8; 71639, $8; 71732, $8; 71740, $8; 71870, $8; 71904, $12; 71958, $8; 71993, $40.

No. 72116, prize valued at $8; 72141, $8; 72178, $20; 72218, $12; 72219, $8; 72244, $40; 72274, $12; 72341, $12; 72416, $40; 72571, $8.

No. 73003, prize valued at $12; 73215, $20; 73241, $8; 73350, $8; 73415, $40; 73422, $8; 73617, $8; 73740, $12; 73747, $8; 73788, $20; 73793, $8; 73929, $8.

No. 74029, prize valued at $40; 74267, $200; 74308, $8; 74370, $20; 74375, $20; 74684, $8; 74813, $20; 74977, $20.

No. 75304, prize valued at $40; 75323, $8; 75430, $8; 75646, $40; 75674, $12; 75761, $12; 75808, $20; 75858, $8.

No. 76007, prize valued at $8; 76074, $8; 76095, $40; 76119, $40; 76205, $8; 76249, $20; 76403, $8; 76652, $60; 76938, $8.

No. 77077, prize valued at $8; 77125, $8; 77147, $12; 7201, $20; 77250, $12; 77272, $8; 77283, $12; 77383, $20; 77629, $20; 77788, $8; 77798, $8; 77952, $20; 77985, $20.

No. 78050, prize valued at $12; 78078, $8; 78147, $12; 78378, $20; 78480, $20; 78501, $12; 78756, $12; 78768, $60; 78936, $8; 78947, $12.

No. 79065, prize valued at $8; 79066, $20; 79097, $2,000; 79462, $8; 79509, $20; 79578, $12; 79801, $8; 79922, $12; 79961, $12.

No. 80014, prize valued at $12; 80016, $20; 80107, $12; 80155, $8; 80160, $8; 80167, $8; 80685, $20; 80733, $40; 80905, $20; 80950, $8; 80978, $12.

No. 81078, prize valued at $20; 81130, $12; 81140, $500; 81200, $8; 81255, $8; 81263, $8; 81404, $12; 81408, $12; 81873, $8; 81887, $20; 81899, $20; 81947, $20.

No. 82000, prize valued at $20; 82193, $12; 82224, $8; 82324, $8; 82335, $8; 82548, $8; 82577, $40; 82618, $8; 82652, $8; 82810, $8; 82940, $20.

No. 83149, prize valued at $12; 83302, $12; 83593, $8; 83667, $12; 83675, $8; 83694, $8; 83697, $60; 83789, $12; 83881, $20; 83891, $12; 83916, $8.

No. 84034, prize valued at $12; 84068, $20; 84092, $8; 84113, $8; 84136, $8; 84187, $40; 74270, $20; 84473, $12; 84543, $20; 84601, $12.

No. 85040, prize valued at $40; 85043, $8; 85103, $8; 85125, $12; 85281, $8; 85371, $12; 85458, $20; 85477, $8; 85506, $8; 85675, $20; 85856, $12.

No. 86000, prize valued at $12; 86032, $12; 86151, $8; 86157, $8; 86214, $8; 86271, $8; 86293, $8; 86364, $12; 86795, $8; 86910, $40.

No. 87185, prize valued at $40; 87232, $12; 87291, $12; 87444, $20; 87719, $20; 87935, $8.

No. 88220, prize valued at $12; 88284, $20; 88351, $40; 88392, $8; 88439, $40; 88474, $8; 88555, $8; 88616, $12; 88620, $4,000; 88643, $12; 88659, $12; 88765, $20; 88850, $8; 88876, $20; 88884, $8; 88891, $8.

No. 89196, prize valued at $8; 89198, $8; 89280, $8; 89302, $8; 89336, $20; 89353, $12; 89386, $40; 89574, $40; 89628, $8; 89669, $8; 89683, $8.

No. 90111, prize valued at $8; 90148, $12; 90174, $40; 90316, $20; 90467, $20; 90540, $8; 90589, $12; 90805, $12; 90909, $8; 90995, $12.

No. 91006, prize valued at $10,000; 91071, $40; 91091, $8; 91113, $8; 91137, $20; 91179, $8; 91214, $8; 91342, $8; 91512, $12; 91575, $12; 91626, $8; 91644, $40; 91662, $12; 91666, $8; 91698, $8; 91780, $8; 91969, $12.

No. 92027, prize valued at $20; 92133, $8; 92265, $8; 92431, $8; 92495, $8; 92518, $8; 92520, $60; 92607, $12; 92781, $8; 92837, $20.

No. 93037, prize valued at $12; 93574, $12; 93982, $8; 93900, $8; 93911, $8; 93962, $40.

No. 94057, prize valued at $8; 94061, $8; 94190, $200; 94193, $20; 94264, $20; 94420, $20; 94446, $8; 94676, $8; 94738, $20; 94847, $20; 94850, $8; 94964, $8; 94985, $12.

No. 95005, prize valued at $8; 95029, $8; 95089, $8; 95190, $8; 95285, $8; 95392, $12; 95515, $8; 95611, $40; 95624, $8; 95719, $60; 95736, $20; 95784, $12; 95852, $12.

No. 96043, prize valued at $12; 96060, $8; 96091, $20; 96238, $12; 96289, $20; 96296, $12; 96291, $20; 96454, $20; 96713, $60; 96821, $8; 96917, $40; 96959, $8.

No. 97008, prize valued at $8; 97140, $8; 97241, $20; 97290, $8; 97338, $8; 97349, $8; 97364, $8; 97384, $8; 97412, $12; 97558, $8; 97580, $20; 97601, $8; 97682, $8; 97684, $8; 97704, $8; 97847, $8; 97921, $40.

No. 98175, prize valued at $12; 98260, $12; 98411, $20; 98557, $12; 98611, $60; 98609, $8; 98716, $12; 98744, $12; 98903, $8.

No. 99098, prize valued at $12; 99220, $8; 99397, $12; 99543, $12; 99592, $8; 99602, $8; 99697, $12; 99830, $12; 99853, $12; 99880, $8.

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Witness our hands at Montreal, this Saturday, December 31st, 1898.

N. PERODEAU,
Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec.
HILAIRE HURTEAU, Ex-M.P.
Commissioners.

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The City of Pekin

Arnat Reid, writing in the London Times, says:—Pekin is a great city much in want of repair. You can see at once that it is a city that has been founded—as in contradistinction to one that has grown. Further, you can see that the men who laid out Pekin were men of generous ideas; generous alike for the fashion of their day and generation. Inevitably the European who rides through Pekin for the first time contrasts it with any other great Chinese city he has known; in any case Canton. The difference is great. Canton is a specimen of a city that has grown in answer to mercantile needs; consequently it has not one spacious street, and not one "line;" it is merely an accumulation of lane added to lane.

Pekin, on the other hand, is a city built four-square, approached and traversed by several roads that were meant to be great highways. In the centre is the Imperial City, some part of which you may visit, skirting the great wall of the inner centre, the Forbidden City, the palace—where the helpless emperor reigns but does not rule. Outside of, and surrounding, the Imperial City is the Manchu City, originally occupied exclusively by the ruling classes and their dependents. Beyond, again, is the Chinese city—the city of the trader.

Each of these "cities" is complete within its own walls. In the centre is the Forbidden City, walled and moated; next the Imperial City, also walled; next, the Manchu City, also walled, and beyond is the Chinese City, with the Great Wall enclosing it and, so to speak, re-enclosing all the others.

The chief effect of the walls, nowadays, is to impede the circulation of air. If these walls were destroyed, and part of their stonework were used to macadamise the roads, Pekin might become the healthy capital of a vigorous empire. Such a change would symbolize everything. But, even as things are, there is little doubt that the Forbidden City, with its spacious lawns and lakes, is the saving condition in the health of Pekin, just as the same Forbidden City, with its ancient glamor, is the cement that holds together the Chinese empire.

It may be convenient to explain here how one gets to Pekin. I do not address that explanation to the quiet family man at home, for he is not likely suddenly to say to his wife: "My dear, let us go to Pekin this year." But the earth is being girdled yearly by thousands of "globe-trotters" who buy a ticket that takes them from London or New York right round the world, and yet few of them see Pekin; indeed, very few of those who live in the East ever see Pekin. Yet Pekin is worth seeing, and can easily be seen, assuming always that the would-be visitor is already in the Far East.

That being assumed, let us also assume that he (or she) is already at Shanghai, the terminal port of the P. & O. Company, and in close connection with the routes of the Pacific steamer lines. From Shanghai you take a local English managed steamship, and, if you select it with good local advice, you will get food, liquor and accommodation nearly as good as on the best mail lines. The steamer will take you north, along the Chinese coast, past Kiaouchow, round the jutting-out corner of the Shantung promontory, and into the Gulf of Pechi-li. It may probably give you a few hours at Weihaiwei and Chifu. It will then carry you on to Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho river, the time from Shanghai being about four days. A railway will then take you in an hour and a half to Tientsin, where you can stay a while, or you may simply change carriages for Pekin.

The journey from Tientsin to Pekin takes three and a half hours by express train, and you may make it in the mail car, run by the Imperial Customs—a car as comfortable as any Pullman or Wagner car in America or England. But, if so, avoid buying a railway ticket, for the customs department collects its money aboard its own car and declines to recognize or allow for any money you have paid to the railway company. The railway, as yet, does not take you to Pekin walls, but only delivers you on a sandy plain four miles short of the city. There you mount a pony, mule or donkey, and ride into and through the city until you are delivered at the door of your friends (if you have any), or at the Hotel de Pekin.

Everything in the journey is easy if you procure at Shanghai or Tientsin a servant who speaks English and Pekinese Chinese. With that provision made, the globe-trotter may get to Pekin easily, even if he have with him a wife and daughter and an English maid. Without a servant you can also go quite easily, provided you are able to give orders without words.

Thus in five or six days from Shanghai you are in a city that is perhaps more talked of and less known than any other great capital.

I saw a great deal of Pekin—more than I intended, save for certain reasons that enforced a longer stay. Temples and tombs, observatories and pagodas, one becomes wearied of. Always one is sickened by the same signs of decay. You go to a great structure of solid stone, white marble, and curious bronze, beautifully designed, richly carved, a magnificent memory of the days when China was governed by men; but all this work, so rich and rare, is in decay, and often in filth. That is not for want of custodians. There are custodians in plenty. They are not unenergetic, either, when tips are in view; but to sweep, or clean, not to speak of repairing, is beyond their ideas. The public buildings of Peking are characteristic of the Chinese empire. The whole is falling to decay for lack of public spirit.

Turn from these signs of decay to the equally instructive signs of European ways. The Hotel de Pekin (French management) is an excellent hotel, with better cookery than I have found in most hotels in Asia. The Pekin club is a well-appointed little building, where a considerable part of European Pekin assemble of an afternoon, and where you will often see all the four lawn tennis courts in use. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is erecting offices, building on a scale worthy of that great bank. The foreign legations, with three of which my companions and myself had much business, are all in pleasant and spacious quarters, kept in excellent order.

Britain and Russia, naturally, seem to have most to do, and to do it most actively. I wanted to get an order instructing the headmen in Mongolia to supply me with pony transport; in other words I wanted to use the Mongolian government horses that carry the Russian mail, and to get priority of transport next to that mail. The legations were consulted, and if only I could tell the story of these negotiations it would be of much interest. Suffice it to say that the Russian legation said that such an order as I wanted had never been issued save to an official. The British legation, also, said that the order I wanted was an entire departure from precedent. But, nevertheless, the British legation got me the document I sought within forty-eight hours. I had created a precedent.

The period of my visit, the latter half of August, is not the best period to visit Pekin. I selected that time because Pekin was to me only the starting point for my journey through Mongolia and Siberia; and for that journey it was necessary to start from Pekin in August if one sought, travelling, the autumnal coolness yet not the winter cold.

But Pekin in August is a much pleasanter place than I was led to suppose. During the time I stayed in Pekin the shade temperature in my bedroom ranged from 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the early morning to 85 degrees in the afternoon. Having regard to the site and the plan of the Hotel de Pekin, I assume that in a spacious room in one of the legations the temperature would be rather less. The heat, further, is a dry heat, and is consequently much less fatiguing than the heat that the traveller will experience when approaching Pekin in summer, whether by way of Singapore and Shanghai or of Japan. But, in any case, the traveller who desires to visit Pekin in the most comfortable conditions should rather choose September or October for his stay.

The dust of the streets of Pekin, or, as it may be, the mud, is pretty bad, but like most things, it is not so bad as one is told. As for odors, well, there are odors; but the wonder is that the odors are so few when one recollects that the city is practically without municipal regulations. Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, are governed with all the machinery of English administration; and you smell them in the by-streets pretty much as you do Pekin—that is to say, you smell a bad odor occasionally. But, as compared with the customary Chinese town, as compared with Canton, as compared with the native city at Shanghai, Pekin is clean. Knock down the walls, pave the roads, remove the refuse, and you would make it a fine city.

It has much the same advantage as London has obtained from being a city of royal residence. The Forbidden City has its parallel in the open spaces that began in Kensington Gardens and extend to Charing Cross by way of Hyde Park, St. James's and the Mall. Enclose these parks with a high wall and you would make the West End of London topographically like the Manchu district of Pekin. Make the Forbidden City into public parks, and you convert the Manchu district of Pekin into a "West End." Somebody will do it some day. The question is whether that somebody will be Mongolian, Anglo-Saxon, or Slavonic.

Pekin is not one of the large cities of the world. At one time it was supposed to be so. Travellers talked of two millions of people. Then they spoke of a million. Then the estimates were cut down to three-quarters of a million, or less. Personally, I do not believe Pekin contains half a million. Apart from such great open spaces as those of the Forbidden City, most of the Manchu City is a city of small open spaces. There is no close building, and there is no high building. Each house has its court yard. At Li Hung Chang's house I went through half a dozen different court yards before I arrived at his excellency's reception room. It was the same, in differing degree, with other Chinese-built houses that I visited; while in riding through the streets, with a guide, one ascertained that some huge stretch of thick wall enclosed but one man's house. He might, it is true, have many wives, concubines and servants; but after all, that could only mean a few hundred people within a space that might house many thousands.

Pekin is not a populous city. It is a city designed as the seat of a great government; a city designed with a liberal hand and a generous mind; a city that has been decaying ever since it was built; and yet a city that could be easily repaired. Of all the capital cities of the world it is the most typical of the land that it professes to govern, and of the reason why it fails to govern. With'n the walls of Pekin, and without books, you can real the past and gauge the future of China.

Then, from the Pekin that is falling to decay, turn into the Pekin Club, with its excellently kept tennis-courts, and watch the foreigners at play. Or stroll into the legations, and note the trim courtyards, the well-preserved walls, that are as old as the decaying temples or ruinous houses you have been visiting. Then, having read the past and present, you may speculate on the future. It turns on one point. Who is to repair Pekin, and all that Pekin typifies?

In journeying through and around Pekin you may ride a pony, a mule, or a donkey; or you may sit in a springless two-wheeled covered cart. That vehicle I did not try, save for a few minutes; but it is not uncomfortable, for although the cart has no springs there are springs to the seat. Chiefly one rides a mule or a pony. That also is the approved conveyance for outside excursions; such as to the hills where the legations have summer quarters, or to the famous Ming tombs. The latter is a three days' excursion of hard riding all the time; but, no doubt, it could be done with greater ease in a longer time. In all such near excursions the custom is that your baggage and food are carried in carts or on mules, and that you sleep at wayside inns that provide space and shelter only. It is, therefore, a great matter to choose a personal servant who can cook, and who will bustle things.

Many of the temples with which Pekin abounds are not kept chiefly for worship, nor for the accommodation of the priesthood. Some, indeed, are so maintained, and into one or two of these access is difficult. But the average temple is also let for the accommodation of visitors. Li Hung Chang, for instance, has no Pekin house. He hires the chief part of a temple. It was there he received us. The statesman's household seemed pretty well scattered throughout the numerous courtyards and buildings of the temple. Waiting rooms and reception room were quaintly and ingenuously furnished with Chinese objects of art mingled with presents received by Li on his round-the-world tour. Here was an old painting showing Li himself seated in a Belgian park, watching the trial of quick-firing artillery. There was a scroll, handwritten by the Empress Dowager, setting forth her recognition of Li's virtues, and her wishes for his long life and prosperity; but that was before she ejected him from office.

It was half-past five in the afternoon, and his excellency, who had just come in from his day's work at the Tsung-li-Yamen, explained that first he must be excused and he at once proceeded to take some extract of beef. He lived on that, he said. Simultaneously tea and cigarettes were served to us, and conversation proceeded through the medium of his secretary, Mr. Pethick, an American, who is probably the oldest non-Mongolian inhabitant of Pekin, Sir Robert Hart excepted.

It may perhaps be proper to note here that a day previously we had had much interesting talk with Mr. Pethick, who is known as an accomplished scholar and a most upright man; and it may, therefore, be assumed that his excellency's polite recognition of the individuality of his visitors was not entirely spontaneous. But the use of such secretarial prompting is part of the machinery of statecraft. It is in the game; and Li was playing it very courteously when he remembered to have met me.

Li Hung Chang then, according to his well known custom, proceeded to a series of pointed questions. Age, birthplace, means of livelihood, why we came to Pekin, and what we hoped to gain thereby were included in the examination. The comments on the answers were shrewd; and were, no doubt, justified by the age of the speaker.

But Li was more interesting when he ceased from questioning, and proceeded to discussion; chiefly of his own age and prospects of life. He put it most plainly that he had been much distressed at the death of "my friends, Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck;" and that these two deaths had warned him that his own end must be drawing near. We naturally pointed out that he was a good bit younger than the other two statesmen, and his excellency assented to that very promptly, giving the precise number of years by which he was junior. The conversation, which proceeded for some time on such lines, made it, at all events, abundantly clear that Li Hung Chang is desirous to live as long as he can, and to be fit for work all the time. We did not touch on politics save circuitously; but enough was said to make it clear that His Excellency Li Hung Chang was as eager to cling to power as ever were Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck. That is the more interesting, since, only a few weeks later, Li was turned out of power as summarily as was his "friend" Prince Bismarck and, possibly, as finally as was his "friend" Mr. Gladstone.

Several of the legations, also, are housed in buildings that were temples, notably the British legation. The legation, has, I think, the largest European entourage, including in the list the student interpreters of the consular service, with a fifteen more expected, and several Indian staff-corps officers on leave, studying the Pekinese dialect as a holiday task. These latter have no immediate prospect of reward, save a bonus on passing in Chinese, a bonus so small that it will not cover their out-of-pocket expenses. But, no doubt, they look for employment and promotion when Britain reorganizes the army of China, or when the great war, for which the world is waiting, is fought between the Anglo-Saxon and Slavonic races.

"500 ACRES FOR MY HEALTH."

Piles Were Sapping the Life From Him —Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cured.

Mr. M. Beemer, of Knotmaul, Mich., says: "For seven years I had suffered from itching and protruding piles. I tried all kinds of cures, but got no relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Ointment. One application did more for me than any remedy I had ever tried. I have been such a sufferer that I would willingly give my 500 acres of land rather than have a return of my suffering from those tormenting things." 30 cents. Use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills for liver ills. 20 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE DOWNWARD MOVE.

The Latin race, if it could live without politics, might be the happiest and most prosperous in Europe. It occupies the most fertile of European territories. It is blessed with the largest share of sunshine, and can raise the most remunerative crops; the people are born cultivators, hard-working, frugal, and provident. The fundamental flaw in their character is their incapacity for self-government. They can neither govern widely, systematically, nor economically. Whatever their private gifts may be—and they have many—the public service derives little benefit from them. As soon as they touch politics their best qualities appear to desert them and the worst come to the surface. Not only do they govern themselves badly, but they pay the highest price for the poorest article. Bad finance is an invariable accompaniment of bad administration. Good budgets are almost unknown in Latin states.

In contrast to Anglo-Saxon states, they distinguish themselves by chronic deficits, abnormally large public debts, and heavy taxation. Spain was so weighed down by the financial burdens which had been accumulating on her head for generations that she collapsed at the first shock of a solvent, well-equipped state. In return for years of military expenditure and national sacrifice she got nothing but hopeless failure and inevitable defeat. Her preparations for war were almost as miserable a farce as the painted monsters with which the Chinese thought to frighten the despised Japanese. Spanish politicians and generals never realized how indispensable honest finance is to the well-being of a state, and, above all, to its military strength. At the supreme moment it was entirely wanting—it had disappeared years before—and, failing it, nothing could avert the subsequent tragedy.—National Review.

A POLICY OF EXASPERATION.

We may assume, as they seem to do at Capetown, that "justice will be done" in the case of the shooting of the man Edgar. But what is disquieting is that the relations between the Boer officials and the Outlanders are so strained that it is necessary to arm the police in order to preserve the peace among an unarmed population. What can result from the patrolling of the streets by armed men except the creation of a feeling of resentment and exasperation? There is no warrant for such gratuitous menaces towards an unarmed population, and there is, of course, less excuse for the shooting of civilized beings in cold blood, even if resistance is offered to arrest. It lies with the home government to see that the needless irritation of British subjects is not continued with impunity; there is a point beyond which such things cannot be borne by a freedom-loving people.—Pall Mall Gazette.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

ADJOURNED TAX SALE.

Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1898.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria to be sold for Taxes, Interest and Costs, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1898," unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes, Interest and Costs due in respect of each Lot in the Schedule hereunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.	Lands and Improvements	Assessed Owner.	Registered Owner.	Total Amount of Taxes due to the 31st Dec., 1898, unpaid 28th Oct., 1898	Collector's Commission and Contingent expenses of sale.	Total Amount of Taxes, Interest and Costs
Part 171	25		Land and Imp	J. H. Seeley	Part W. C. b. Seeley, part W. C. S. Seeley and Emanuel Baris, part Sarah C. N. M. Renworth	147 09	9 39	183 57
Part 171	25		do do	Mrs. W. A. Seeley		69 00	4 71	93 47
Part 171	25		do	Seeley and Baris		68 30	4 65	83 49
N. part 486	13		do and Imp	D. F. Adams	James Porter	228 75	14 30	285 33
784	16		do and Imp	M. King	Michael King and Lewis Casey	25 20	2 28	35 67
6 part 794	10		do do	Mary Jamieson	Not registered	22 55	2 02	28 73
808	10		do and Imp	King & Casey	Henry John Scott	41 85	5 08	52 65
809	10		do	do	Michael King and Lewis Casey	39 6.	2 94	49 85
810	10		do	do	do do	39 66	2 94	49
E. ½ 878	J		do and Imp	Lucy Thiebault	Lucie Thiebault	44 44	3 24	55
1026	Z		do	J. Bigne	Not registered	58 64	4 09	73 57
1027	Z		do and Imp	Mrs. Rose Wallace	James Wallace	18 6.	1 68	23 71
1046	7		do	Shelton & Fleming	Frank Shelton and Lizzie Fleming	32 16	2 50	40 76
5 of 1770-71	61		do	Est. Mrs. Snow	Not registered	11 16	1 24	14 44
6 of 1797-8	61		do	Est. Mrs. Snow	Not registered	11 16	1 24	14 44
7 of 1797 8	61		do	do	do	11 16	1 24	14 44
1867	63		do	Est. W. C. S Seeley	William C. S. Seeley	58 92	3 74	66 44
1872	63		do and Imp	do	do	67 59	4 63	81 82
10	4	No 19, Ross est.	do	Catherine J. John	Catherine J. John	6 60	96	8 78
22 of Suburban	5 acre lot	No. 3	do	Elizabeth Pierre	Thomas G. Marshall	9 00	1 10	11 76
9 do	do	S. ½ 6	do	A. Pujol	Auguste Pujol	6 30	95	8 41
10 do	do	do	do	do	do	6 30	95	8 41
C. pt. 5 of Su	do	No. 12	do	Chas. McTeigh	John McTeigh	6 84	98	9 08
E. pt. 5 of do	do	No. 12	do	P. L. McTeigh	do	1 28	94	2 11
W. pt. 6 of do	do	No. 12	do	do	do	5 28	90	7 49
30 do	do	No. 19	do	Joseph McTeigh	do	6 3	94	8 49
C. pt. 8 of do	do	No. 12	do	John McTeigh	do	6 10	97	9 03
13 do	do	No. 17	do	M. King	Michael King	13 68	1 39	17 58
14 do	do	No. 17	do	do	do	12 60	1 32	16 24
17 do	do	No. 17	do	King & Casey	Michael King and Lewis Casey	16 26	1 54	20 74
18 do	do	No. 17	do and Imp	do	do do	20 40	1 80	25 97
19 do	do	No. 17	do	do	do do	14 40	1 43	18 49
20 do	do	No. 17	do	do	do do	13 68	1 39	17 58
W. ½ 30 do	do	No. 19	do	Mrs. John Smith	John Smith	5 84	66	7 84
W. ½ 59 do	do	No. 19	do	do	do	5 84	92	7 74
31	29	Beckley Farm	do and Imp	Fred McGraw	Frederick McGraw	34 10	2 65	43 88
W. ½ 32	29	do	do	do	do	13 74	1 40	17 67
5	27	do	do	John Armstrong	John Armstrong	21 45	1 80	27 25
1	3	74	do	Agnes Reid	agnes Reid	10 45	1 26	13 37
3	3	74	do	do	do	7 25	1 00	9 58
7	4	74	do	W. Falconer	William Falconer	2 43	72	3 59
20 of 3	7-9	Fernwood Estate	do	W. J. Jeffree	William J. Jeffree	7 18	90	9 28
N. part	21-22	do	do and Imp	P. S. Finnerty, et al.	Marsfield, Joseph, Kate, Anna and Joan Finnerty	423 87	27 20	559 14
N. part	36	do	do do	do		131 26	8 45	168 98
13	69	do	do do	Robert Ewin	Robert Ewin	11 34	1 25	14 69
253	13	Hillside Ext. "C"	do do	Mrs. L. Winnett	Lydia Winnett	15 57	1 50	18 94
255	13	do "C"	do do	do	do	15 57	1 50	18 94
14	1-2	25 (Map 332)	do	Abel Douglas	George Douglas	3 96	90	5 49
	10	29-30 Oaklands	do	C. Farrington	Not registered	75 49	5 10	94 44
10 of 2	56-57	do	do and Imp	M. Matson	Mat Matson	2 54	73	3 73
8	18 19	Victoria West	do	acKay & Cannell	Kenneth Cannell and Alex. McKay	8 92	1 10	11 62

CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., December 28th, 1898.

CHAS. KENT,
COLLECTOR OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, B. C.

A DUBIOUS COMPLIMENT.

"I will tell you a story about President Cleveland that you probably never heard," said a prominent Detroiter the other day. "One of those rascally loafers in Washington who sometimes find their way into office rented the house of an aged widow who was dependent on that source for her entire income. He put her off from month to month, and finally laughed in her face as he told her that he wouldn't pay, and that she couldn't make him pay. He would not go out until the law put him out, and he would avail himself of all the delays possible. She consulted a lawyer who had been a friend of her family for years, but the loafersh officeholder was even more impudent to him. The case was so hard that he went personally to the president, who heard the facts and then said in an indignant tone: 'Get the fellow's note.'

"'But the fellow's note isn't worth the paper it is written on.'

"'No matter; get his note and bring it to me.'

"There was no trouble in carrying out this request, the debtor expressing his delight at being allowed to settle at the trouble of writing a worthless obligation. The lawyer took it to the president, and said: 'Now what?'

"'This,' replied the president, as he wrote his name across the back. 'I indorse it; now demand payment.'

"The officeholder was in a leading hotel when the lawyer walked up to him and asked a settlement as he handed him the note. The fellow sneered until he turned the paper over. Then he turned purple, stammered out a request that the lawyer wait there for ten minutes, and inside of that time he was back with the money. From then on he was smart enough to pay rent as he went, and now plumes himself on the fact that the president of the United States once indorsed his personal note."—Detroit Free Press.

Ah, wad some powder
The gittle gi'e us
Tae see our creditors
Before they see us!

Mr. Mixup (to his son at a concert during the performance of a duet)—"D'ye see, Tom, now it's getting late, they're singing two at a time so as to get done sooner.—London Tit-Bits.

HARPER'S BAZAR

S. R. Crockett

Katharine De Forest

Mary E. Wilkins

Brander Matthews

A thoroughly up-to-date weekly periodical devoted to fashions for women, will be, during 1899, as heretofore,

A MIRROR OF FASHIONS

Exclusive models of gowns from Paris, London, and New York will be published each week.

The Paris Letter — By KATHARINE DE FOREST
The London Letter — By a Special Correspondent
The New York Letter — By ANNIE T. ASHMORE

will aid women in all those little points of fashion matters that are such helps keeping one dressed in good taste.

Cut Paper Patterns of selected gowns will be furnished at a nominal cost.
Outline Patterns will be published free every other week in supplementary form.

COLORED FASHION PLATES

published once a month, will assist women in selecting the proper colors for dress.

FICTION

Kit Kennedy — By S. R. CROCKETT
The Meloon Farm — By MARIA LOUISE POOL
A Confident To-Morrow — By BRANDER MATTHEWS

are three serial stories to appear in 1899 that have seldom been equalled in plot and treatment.

SHORT STORY CONTRIBUTORS

Christine T. Herrick, Harriet P. Spofford, Mary E. Wilkins, Margaret S. Briscoe, Elia W. Peattie, Caroline Ticknor, Marion Harland, Ruth McEnery Stuart

SPECIAL ARTICLES TO APPEAR

The Busy Mother — By A. W. McCULLOUGH
The Deaf Child — By Mrs. ANNIE RAMSEY
Women Earning a Living — By HELEN DOUGLAS
After College, What? — By ADALINE W. STERLING

In addition to these there will be many others, all of instructive value to women.

A SPECIAL OFFER: FOUR WEEKS FOR 25 cts.

10 Cents a Copy — $4 00 a Year

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York, N. Y.

Reserve, Cassiar District.

Notice is hereby given that all Crown lands situated in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake Mining Divisions of Cassiar District are reserved from pre-emption or sale until further notice, excepting such parcels as may be offered for sale at public auction.

C. A. SEMLIN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 13th December, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 10th day of January, 1899.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 20th day of January.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 2nd of February, 1899.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1898.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO'Y.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st, prospectors and miners can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the company's land office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June, 1898.

NOTICE.

$20.00 Reward

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the City of Victoria for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons committing any depredation upon or maliciously damaging in any way any public or private property within the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., November 29, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the court of Licensing Commissioners held in Victoria city for a transfer of the license held by me for the retail sale of spirituous and fermented liquors at the White Horse Hotel, situate at the corner of McClure and Humboldt streets, to James M. Barker.

JOHN WALSH.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 16th, 1898.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as "The Hall," Fort street, Victoria, unto John T. Hopper.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1898.

WM. FIELD.

Witness: J. P. WALLS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I, Romano Quaglotti, intend to apply for a transfer to Charles Poingdestre Le Lievre of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Horseshoe," formerly called the "Nickel Plate."

ROMANO QUAGLOTTI.

Dated the 23rd day of December, 1898.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

THREE (3) FIRST-CLASS TRAINS leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul, 8:15 a.m. daily. Badger State Express. Has parlor car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 a.m.; Chicago, 9:55 p.m.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul, 8:10 p.m., daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Wagner Private compartments and sixteen section sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee; breakfast in dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago, 9:30 a.m.

FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via this line to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago, call on your home agent, or address:

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
W. H. MEAD, General Agent,
203 Washington street, Portland, Ore.
F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent,
608 First avenue, Seattle, Washington.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety are concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

J. C. POND,
General Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

or JAS. A. CLOCK,
General Agent,
246 Park Street,
Portland, Ore.

Charles Hayward,

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

CURE YOURSELF!

The Big G for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists.
Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1898.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.

Water Works Loan By-law, 1873	$ 92,642.66	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877	16,151.91	
Public Lighting Loan By-law, 1885	9,789.15	
Drainage Loan By-law, 1885	3,061.43	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1886	23,307.68	
Streets and Bridge Loan By-law, 1886	6,629.91	
Johnson street Sewer Loan By-law, 1888	4,776.45	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1888	3,192.62	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery Loan By-law, 1889	9,746.66	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1889	15,142.29	
Water Works By-law, 1889	12,989.73	
Pleasure Grounds Loan By-law, 1889	5,467.89	
Fire Dpt. Loan By-law, 1889	8,216.24	
City Hall Addition Loan By-law, 1890	7,790.08	
Cemetery Loan By-law, 1890	2,783.93	
Sewerage Loan By-law, 1890	24,504.62	
Crematory Loan By-law, 1890	1,943.04	
Flour Mill Bonus Loan By-law, 1889	3,444.30	
Agricultural Association Loan By-law, 1891	5,441.20	
Public Market Site Loan By-law, 1890	3,689.00	
Public Market Building Loan By-law, 1890	4,508.80	
City Victoria Act, 1892	32,838.64	
Streets Loan By-law, 1892	1,092.74	
Surface Drains Loan By-law, 1892	5,901.54	
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	3,574.92	
Electric Lighting Loan By-law, 1894	1,557.62	
Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital Loan By-law, 1894	1,047.51	
Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894	747.30	
Sewerage By-law, 1894	2,989.91	
Water Works By-law, 1894	4,190.75	$314,207.71

MUNICIPAL TAXES, LICENSES, ETC., OUTSTANDING.

Water rents	$ 5,831.00	
Trade licenses	955.00	
Insurance tax	300.00	
Market rents	180.00	
Land and Improvement tax	73,548.85	
Board of Health, special rates	5,054.15	
School purposes, special rates	9,874.51	
Branch sewers construction assmnts	263.80	
Sewers rentals	317.00	
		$ 96,324.31

BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

General account	$ 15,597.70	
Contract deposit ac't	720.00	
Sewerage account	81.16	
Water works loan account	401.99	
Admiral's house ac't	393.37	
City Victoria Act ac't	67.70	
		$ 17,261.92
Registrar Supreme Court		36,500.00
Sewers rental		217.62
Cash		2,035.55
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets		1,377,472.53
		$1,844,109.64

Victoria, B.C., City Hall, January 6th, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

LOANS.

Water works, issued 1874, due 1899	$ 92,500.00	
Water works, issued 1877, due 1902	20,000.00	
Public lighting, issued 1885, due 1905	16,000.00	
Drainage, issued 1885, due 1905	5,000.00	
Water works, issued 1886, due 1916	75,000.00	
Streets and bridges, issued 1886, due 1926	50,000.00	
Johnson St. sewer, issued 1888, due 1928	30,000.00	
Water works, issued 1888, due 1928	20,000.00	
Streets, bridges and cemetery, issued 1889, due 1919	45,000.00	
Water works, issued 1889, due 1919	70,000.00	
Water works, issued 1889, due 1919	60,000.00	
Pleasure grounds, issued 1889, due 1919	25,000.00	
Fire Department, issued 1890, due 1942	25,000.00	
City hall addition, issued 1890, due 1920	35,000.00	
Cemetery, issued 1890, due 1920	12,500.00	
Sewerage, issued 1890, due 1940	30,000.00	
Cemetery, issued 1890, due 1920	10,000.00	
Flour mill bonus, issued 1891, due 1911	10,000.00	
Agricultural Assn., issued 1891, due 1911	25,000.00	
Pub. Market site, issued 1892, due 1942	45,000.00	
Pub. Market bdg., issued 1892, due 1942	55,000.00	
City Victoria Act, issued 1892, due 1917	188,000.00	
Streets, issued 1892, due 1942	25,000.00	
Surface drains, issued 1893, due 1943	125,000.00	
Educational loan, issued 1893, due 1943	85,000.00	
Electric lighting, issued 1894, due 1944	55,000.00	
Prov. R. Jubilee hospital, issued 1894, due 1944	35,000.00	
Exhibition, issued 1894, due 1944	25,000.00	
Sewerage, issued 1894, due 1944	100,000.00	
Water works, issued 1894, due 1944	150,000.00	$1,804,000.00
Library, for purchase of books		11.27
Contract deposit account		720.00
Unpaid interest		235.00
Admiral's house refund		393.37
Deluge engine, fire hall		2,250.00
Bills payable		36,500.00
		$1,844,109.64

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

1st January to 31st December, 1898.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1898		$ 187.69
Bank of B.N.A., Jan. 1, 1898		6,571.79
Land and Improvement tax		192,644.88
Water rates and rents		59,378.52
Trades licenses		15,172.00
Liquor licenses		17,330.00
Fire Insurance Co.'s tax		8,250.08
Police court fines and fees		3,135.00
Road tax		2,860.00
Revenue tax		10,417.00
Cemetery fees		2,308.75
Dog tax		550.00
Pound fees		529.95
Market fees and rents		2,104.20
Provincial government in aid of Fire Department		500.00
Interest		188.23
Interest from investment sinking fund		11,525.94
Library, book account		100.00
Miscellaneous receipts		2,239.38
Education—		
Provincial government per capita grant	$ 19,533.24	
Special rate	25,089.66	
Interest	37.09	
		$ 44,659.99
Board of Health—		
Special rate	$ 12,596.87	
Refund re Darcy I.	465.30	
		$ 13,062.17
Deluge engine house deposit		2,250.00
Bank of B.N.A., special advance under authority of "The Payment into Court Loan By-law, 1898"		36,500.00
Sinking fund to redeem debentures		20,000.00
Admiral's house tax balance, 1st January, 1898		938.37
		$ 453,403.86

City Hall, 6th January, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT.

Showing Details of Miscellaneous Receipts.

Street lines & grades	75.00	
Sewerage and plumbing inspector's fees	134.75	
Corporate Seal	1.00	
Tax sale deeds	9.00	
Moving house	10.00	
Refund, "Charity"	3.00	
Sale of hay	185.00	
Sale of manure	21.00	
Sale of pigs	25.10	
Sale of engines and boiler	1,000.00	
Sale of 3 horses	117.50	
Sale of voters' lists	6.35	
Penalty, resignation A. G. McCandless	50.00	
Library fees and fines	120.00	
Refund of deposit for security of costs "re Paterson"	105.84	
Mrs. Gould, on acct. Mrs. Fairbairn	5.00	
Cash from J. F. Silva	200.51	
Cash from estate G. Voitz	14.00	
Cash from estate G. Macdonald	8.75	
Cash from estate Baker	11.08	
Cash from estate C. Gallagher	2.00	
Cash from A. Bayliss	10.00	
Drivers' license	22.00	
Registration of vehicles	10.00	
Plumbers' licenses	2.50	
		$ 2,239.38

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

1st January to 31st December, 1898.

SUMMARY.

City debt	$158,399.07
Municipal Council	5,025.38
Civic salaries	14,370.00
City institutions	91,684.08
Buildings and surveys	2,950.32
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	38,779.25
Miscellaneous	27,141.88
Board of School Trustees	45,617.44
Board of Health	14,147.20
Registrar Supreme Court	36,500.00
Sewers rental fund (advance)	217.62
Admiral's house tax (refund)	545.00
	$435,377.24

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1898 as brought to account in the treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

City Debt—		
Interest on debentures	$ 87,635.40	
Guarantee of interest Victoria & Sidney railway	9,000.00	
Interest under Annual Loan By-law	3,512.13	
		$ 100,147.53
Sinking funds	26,375.38	
Interest on investment do.	11,525.94	
		$ 37,901.32
Brokerage and exchange		350.22
Redemption of debentures issued under authority of the "Corporation Loan By-law, 1878"		20,000.00
		$ 158,390.07
Municipal Council—		
The Mayor		$ 1,700.00
The Aldermen		3,325.38
		$ 5,025.38
Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's office		$ 3,660.00
City Clerk's office		1,920.00
Assessor's office		2,340.00
Janitor		720.00
Temporary assistance, all departments		480.00
Engineer's office		2,750.00
Barrister and Solicitor		2,500.00
		$ 14,370.00
City Institutions—(Water works)—		
Salaries	$ 4,745.00	
Maintenance and construction	17,675.77	
		$ 22,420.77
Cemetery—		
Salaries	$ 1,255.80	
New wall	749.65	
Maintenance	477.20	
		$ 2,482.65
Park—		
Salaries	$ 720.00	
Maintenance	1,139.48	
		$ 1,859.48
Pound—		
Salaries	$ 600.00	
Maintenance	268.80	
		$ 868.80
Police—		
Salaries	$ 18,970.55	
Maintenance	4,236.10	
		$ 23,206.65

Receipts and Expenditures, 1898.—Continued.

Fire Department—		
Salaries	$ 12,936.85	
Maintenance	5,872.12	
		$ 18,808.97
Library—		
Salaries	$ 720.00	
Maintenance	487.57	
Special book acct.	115.73	
		$ 1,323.30
Street Lighting—		
Salaries	$ 6,840.00	
Maintenance and construction	8,822.77	
		$ 15,662.77
Public Market—		
Salaries	$ 840.00	
Maintenance	265.58	
		$ 1,105.58
Sewerage—		
Maintenance		737.77
Home for Aged and Infirm—		
Salaries	600.00	
Maintenance	2,607.34	
		$ 3,207.34
		$ 91,684.08
Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall		$ 385.17
Market property		74.91
Fire halls		459.43
Furniture		142.70
Cemetery lodge		219.90
Home for Aged and Infirm.		81.69
Agricultural hall		48.95
Yates street pumping station and stables		1,067.37
Surveys		500.10
		$ 2,950.32
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
Salaries	$ 1,800.00	
Amount payable under "Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-law, 1898"	3,357.53	
All other purposes	33,621.72	
		$ 38,779.25
Miscellaneous—		
Election expenses		$ 407.25
Advertising and printing		4,663.67
Stationery		837.58
Postage		368.15
Telegrams		88.76
Telephones		1,332.73
Light and fuel		2,182.41
Hacks and express		121.25
Fire insurance		232.50
Legal expenses		10,627.97
Refunds		344.81
Commission on collections		889.06
Charitable aid fund		958.09
Aged and Infirm Women		673.00
Celebration Queen's Birthday		1,000.00
New Westminster relief fund		992.78
Miscellaneous, not detailed		1,391.87
		$ 27,141.88
Education—		
Board of school trustees		$ 7,724.68
Teachers salaries		37,892.76
		$ 45,617.44
Board of Health—		
Salaries		$ 2,860.50
Removal of garbage		2,169.20
Darcy Isld. Station for lepers		802.21
Prov. Royal Jubilee hospital		5,000.00
Cottages at Isolation hospital		1,572.00
All other purposes		1,653.29
		$ 14,147.20
Registrar Supreme Court—		
Payments into court re Point Ellice bridge cases to be argued before H. M. Privy Council		36,500.00
Sewers Rental Fund—		
Advance		$ 217.62
Admiral's House Tax—		
Refunds		$ 545.00

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 67.70	1898. Dec 31—Balance on hand	$ 67.70

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the "Water Works Loan By-Law, 1894."

1898. Jan. 1—To balance on hand	$ 13,003.87	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 298.32
To material sold on account of Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey	47.76	Expenditure to date chargeable to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey	10,545.58
To interest	141.92	Bank of B.N.A. balance of account Messrs Walkley, King & Casey	1,947.66
		Balance on hand	401.99
	$ 13,193.55		$ 13,193.55

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 12.50	1898. Dec. 31—Balance on hand	$ 81.16
Collections under "The Branch Sewers Construction Assessment By-law, 1895"	68.66		
	$ 81.16		$ 81.16

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Sewers Rental Fund.

Sewers Rental Fund. 1898. Collections under authority of "The Sewers Rental By-law, 1898"	$ 3,486.00	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 3,703.62
Amount advanced by the Corporation of the City of Victoria	217.62		
	$ 3,703.62		$ 3,703.62

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1898.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash Bank of B.N.A.	$ 2,883.97	Debentures issued	$ 10,788.00
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	7,904.03		
	$ 10,788.00		$ 10,788.00

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898.

1898. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$ 2,122.74	1898 Interest on debentures	$ 539.40
Assessments	1,213.38	Dec. 31—Balance on hand	2,883.97
Interest	87.25		
	$ 3,423.37		$ 3,423.37

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash Bank of B.N.A.	$ 8,315.99	Debentures issued	$ 4,300.43
		Corporation City of Victoria, being excess of assets over liabilities	4,015.56
	$ 8,315.99		$ 8,315.99

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898.

1898. Debentures sold at par	$ 4,300.43	1898. Dec. 31—Expenditure to date	$ 25.00
Proportion payable by city	3,357.53	Balance on hand	8,315.99
Commuted payments	554.57		
Assessments	44.55		
Interest	83.91		
	$ 8,340.99		$ 8,340.99

City Hall, Jan. 6, 1899.
Certified correct,
JAS. J. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

BRITAIN'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

Lord Kitchener's proposal to found a great college at Khartum and the instant and enthusiastic response of the British public are a credit to European civilization and a revelation of the spirit of helpfulness which dominates Anglo-Saxon dealings with barbarous and semi-barbarous races. The English conquerors of the Sudan set an example which we should take to heart and endeavor to apply in our new possessions.—New York Tribune.

OPEN CONFESSION.

During the last six years England's trade has increased 9 per cent., that of the United States by 23 per cent., that of Germany by 25 per cent., while France can only show an increase of 2½ per cent.; that is to say, that while we make two steps and a half forward England makes nine, the United States twenty-three, and Germany twenty-five. We are obviously in a state of inferiority in the face of our competitors.—Le Soleil (Paris).

Property Owned by the Corporation of the City of Victoria

LOT.	BLOCK.	SECTION.	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS.	VALUE. LAND	VALUE. IMP'S	TOTAL.
318	11		Pumping station and stables	$ 28000	$ 30000	$ 58000
Pt 586, 587, 588, 589, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598	N		Public Market, Sanitary Office and Morgue	30000	50000	80000
4 & 5	3	Beckley Farm		1300		1300
pts 34-5		Spring Ridge	Water works repair shops, etc.	2700	2000	4700
19, 18, 20, 30	63 & pt 73	"	Pound buildings on 18-20	1400	500	1900
1249, 1250	T		City Hall	23000	50000	7300
	80	Fairfield.	Old Men's Home	5000	2500	7500
Pts 123-3	B		Electric Light Station	9000	6000	15000
		Oaklands.	Fire Hall		500	500
549a, 550a, 551a	40			4500		4500
563a, 564a	41			3000		3000
567a, 568a, 569a	41			4500		4500
18 Lots	50			11700		11700
1956-57	66			7200		7200
		Part 6		3000		3000
1270a		"		1500		1500
921	39		James Bay Fire Hall	900	800	1700
982-3	40		Ward School—wood	1800	2500	4300
7½ ac		Sch'l Reserve	Central and High Schools	41250	30000	71250
25-7	50-3 & c	Spring Ridge	Ward School—wood	1500	3000	4500
10 & 12	11	Work Estate	" "	1300	1500	2800
135-6	10	"	" "	[illegible]	2300	7600
	33	31	" "	1500	4000	5500
1, 2 & 3 of 1707, 11	60		" brick	5500	30000	35500
	12	Work Estate	" "	7000	30000	37000
7½ ac	58 & 64	25	Isolation Hospital	6000	20000	26000
		Part Sec. 28	Agricultural Hall	5000	20000	25000
Pt. Sec	30	Lake District	1 36-100 acres	1		1
"	6	"	2 acres	25		25
"	44-5	"	18 acres	1450		1450
"	58	"	9 61-100 acres	100		100
"	51-2	"	119 56-100 acres	3356		3356
"	82	Lake Hill.	10 acres	1000		1000
"	48 110	Lake District	119 75-100 acres	5371		5371
"	48	"	8 40-100 acres	168		168
"	43 & 47	"	95 14-100 acres	11471		11471
"	54	"	28 14-100 acres	2277		2277
"	49 50	"	72 47-100 acres	1449		1449
"	110	"	29 02-100 acres—Caretaker's house	930	1000	1930
"	48-50	"	1?8 15-100 acres	2030		2030
"	108	"	13 75-100 acres	618		618
						479496

In addition to the above the city also owns the following: Water works, electric light plant and fire apparatus.

SCHOOL BOARD

Receipts and Expenditures, 1898.

In accordance with the provisions of the School Act the following detailed audited statement of all receipts and expenditures on account of the Victoria City public schools, for the year ending December 31st, 1898, is hereby made public:-

RECEIPTS.

Special rate, 2 mills	$ 25,089.66	
Interest do. do.	37.00	
Prov. Gov. per capita grant	19,533.24	
Bal. from municipal funds	957.45	
		$ 45,617.44

EXPENDITURE.

Maintenance:		
Janitors		$ 2,590.00
Fuel		398.95
Board Expenses:		
Secretary's salary	420.00	
Telephone rental and construction bonus	304.40	
Office rent	60.00	
Advertising	30.00	
Election expenses	156.30	
Legal expenses	85.00	
Expenses of secretarial office, City Hall	165.50	
Janitor, City Hall	30.00	
Miscellaneous	70.70	
		$ 1,321.90
Printing and advertising		$ 7.00
Furniture		[illegible]
Supplies		300.76
Repairs and alterations to school buildings		1,685.65
Fire insurance		150.42
Miscellaneous:		
Rent of telephones	180.00	
Scavenger work	75.50	
Expressage	7.00	
Rent of mission, Victoria West	120.00	
Water rate, Victoria West	12.00	
Sundries	21.10	
		$ 415.60
Salaries:		
Teachers	$ 36,092.76	
Superintendent	1,800.00	
		$ 37,892.76
		$ 45,617.44

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. HAYWARD, Chairman.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 4th, 1899.

PEACE ON EARTH?

Bismarck is still the idol of Germany, which is increasing her military strength; and his methods will be followed, if an opportunity arises, and with it a man capable of turning the opportunity to account. While the Czar talks of the status quo in armaments, the United States quadruple their standing army. France? Before the new year is many months or weeks old, a military oligarchy may have overturned the republic, and may seek a refuge from civil discord in war or threatenings of war. In Austro-Hungary the rival races are as reciprocally hostile as if they were nations at feud, and menace the disruption of the monarchy, which almost seems to be bound up with the person and life of the emperor-king. The storm may not burst, but there never was a time when it was more necessary to be prepared for the worst.—The World (London).

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESSES.

Taken as a whole, our government can show a year of substantial successes in foreign policy. They have won a triumph in a field far greater than that of diplomacy by helping the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to understand each other. They have refused to plunge into a mad war in the case of China. They have shown, when that was required, iron firmness—i.e., in the case of Fashoda. When what was wanted (as in Crete) was pure diplomacy and management, they have used effectively diplomacy of the most persuasive and delicate kind.—The Spectator.

A QUEER TRADE CIRCULAR.

We have just received a circular from a Belgian wine merchant, whose uncle was murdered in circumstances which have cast reflections upon his memory. In the circular the nephew protests against the aspersions upon his uncle, "whom God will avenge," and winds up as follows: "I beg you to continue to honor me with the confidence which you have hitherto shown in me." The prices of his goods are then set forth in suitable terms. This is perhaps the first time that a merchant has made use of the murder of a relation for business and advertisement purposes.—Petit Bleu (Brussels).

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MY LADY ICICLE.

Little Lady Icicle is dreaming in the Northland,
And gleaming in the Northland her pillow all aglow,
For the frost has come and found her
With an ermine robe around her,
While Little Lady Icicle lies dreaming in the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is waking in the Northland,
And shaking in the Northland her pillow to and fro,
And the hurricane a-skirl'ng,
Sends the feathers all a-whirling,
While little Lady Icicle is waking in the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is singing in the Northland,
And bringing from the Northland a mus'c wi'd and low;
For her harp strings are the breezes,
And the Northern gale that freezes,
Is the voice of Lady Icicle a-singing in the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is coming from the Northland,
Benumbing all the North'and where'er her feet may go;
With a fringe of frost before her;
And a crystal garment o'er her;
For little Lady Icicle is coming with the snow.

—E. Pauline Johnson, in Independent.

HIS SURRENDER.

When a widow puts a notice in her window to the effect that there is accommodation within for a respectable single man it usually means mischief. It is the old, old invitation of the spider to the fly. How on earth could a mere, ordinary, inexperienced, guileless single man be otherwise than clay in the hands of Mrs. Potter?

Originally a Whelks, she had married in the first place a Higson, and in the second the late but duly unlamented Potter.

The grass on the grave of the latter having now begun to grow quite luxuriantly, the relict considered that to remain a widow any longer would be sheer waste of time and opportunity; hence the card—6 inches by 4—with the announcement referred to.

"The rest," said Mrs. Potter, "I leaves to Providence."

And Providence, thus piously invoked, responded with Joshua Jebbings.

He was an unassuming individual, was Joshua, and so was conscious at times of a vague presentment that this was a condition of affairs too good to last. It was Joe Whibble who first opened his eyes to the snare that was being spread for him.

"Reckon ye'll be for putting up the banns 'fore long," remarked this worthy, with a significant wink.

"Banns!" exclaimed Joshua. "I ain't got nothink to do with no banns, I ain't."

Unabashed by the array of negatives, Joe executed another wink of even deadlier significance, but contented himself with the skeptical monosyllable "Gin'rn."

This was all that passed at that time, but Joshua went home with the ominous word "banns" rankling in his breast.

He was very silent over his tea, except when a bone went the wrong way. His landlady kept an intermittent watch on him out of the corner of her eye.

"It's about time I give 'im a 'int," she thought. "Time's getting on, and Whitsuntide'd do as well as not."

It was at this moment that Mr. Jebbings, looking up, caught her eye. But for the poison instilled into h's mind by Joe Whibble it is probable that he would have seen nothing particular in it. As it was, it seemed to look "banns" at him—which was worse than daggers. Mr. Jebbings choked again, partly from emotion and partly owing to another misdirected fish bone.

Mrs. Potter sighed a sigh of fond reminiscence.

"I declare, if you don't remind me for all the world of Higson! Wonderful one he were to choke. I've knowed him to go black in the face over a red herring. And more'n once he's brought my heart into my mouth with a apple core. But, for all that, he lived to die in his bed."

As soon as supper was over Joshua slipped out and sought solace and security at the Ham and Chicken. Joe was there, and to him Mr. Jebbings—after the usual interchange of opinions on the weather, the crops and the price of pigs—put a poser.

S'posin a wid—that is, a wom—leastways a female makes up her mind to marry a man and he won't have her, what then?"

"As a gin'ral rule," responded the oracle, after seeking inspiration at the bottom of his blue and white earthenware pint mug—"as a gin'ral rule she marries him all the same."

Mr. Jebbings rasped his chin despondently with the back of his hand.

"Ain't there no way of choking her off?" he asked, desperately.

"Depends whether she's single or a widder," replied Joe, with an expression of deep meaning.

"S'pose we allows, just for the sake o' argument, as she is a widder."

"Then," said Joe, slowly and emphatically, "my advice is 'ook it."

Joshua Jebbings quitted the Ham and Chicken strung up to the pitch of giving his landlady a week's notice. But by the time he reached the corner of his road his resolution was oozing fast. There was hardly a vestige of it left as he raised the latch.

The first thing that met his too conscious gaze was Mrs. Potter.

"If it's all the same to you," put in Mr. Jebbings with considerable trepidation—"if it's all the same to you, I—I'm thinking of leaving you this day week if—if no objection," he concluded lamely.

"Bless us and save us all!" exclaimed Mrs. Potter.

"Goo—good night," answered Mr. Jebbings, executing a retrograde movement in the direction of the staircase. "Never mind about getting me a candle, and—I shan't be wanting any supper."

"Here, you come back—"

The words floated after him and had the effect of making him quicken his steps.

"Thank goodness, that's over!" he thought, as he bolted himself in. "I wish next week was over and done with, too. Wonder whether she's taking on much?"

"Somebody's bin and put him up to this," reflected the lady. "Well, after all, I dunno's it matters much."

* * * * *

It was a four-roomed house, two down stairs, and two up. The one for which Mr. Jebbings paid a weekly rent was at the back, overlooking a pigsty in the farthest left hand corner, and some early fowls were clucking around after early worms. It was a fine morning, and Mr. Jebbings admired the limited but promising prospect in the intervals of his toilet.

"Them peas is coming on wonderful," he mused. "Reckon they'll soon be fit for picking, and with a b'iled gammon o' bacon there'd be a dinner for the lord mayor. Take her all round and give her her doo, she's a fine figger of a woman, though a trifle run to fat, and the best hand at a Yorkshire pudding I've come across since I lost pore mother. Wonder what she's got for breakfast? Hello! What's up with the door?"

Then he remembered that he had bolted it overnight. He drew back the bolt, but still the door refused to open, though he shook and shoved vigorously. He was glad to hear a substantial tread upon the stairs and hailed its owner through the keyhole.

"Something's gone wrong with the door. It's stuck somehow so's I can't open it."

"No, 'tain't," was the answer. "It's bolted; that what's the matter with it."

"That's queer," said Mr. Jebbings. "I never locked it, not to my knowledge."

"But I did," was the startling reply.

"I locked it, and the key's in my pocket, and there it's going to stop till you knows your own mind."

And with that she turned and creaked down the stairs again.

"Here's a pretty howdy do!" observed Mr. Jebbings as soon as he grasped the situation. "Bin and locked me in!"

"I'll take and kick that door down, blamed if I won't!" he declared furiously.

So he kicked—kicked hard and recklessly—with the result that in less than half a minute later he was sitting on the floor nursing his foot and loudly anathematizing widows in general and Mrs. Potter in particular, so that the voice of the latter, speaking outside of the door, took him quite by surprise.

"Yes, you may kick, Joshua Jebbings, only remember whatever damages you does you pays for, and you can cuss'n swear, too, if you finds it helps you any. Hungry, are you? Serve you right. S'pose you thought you was going to carry on jest as you liked and then sneak off with a week's notice. I ain't no worm to be trampled on, I ain't. So there you stops till you thinks better of it."

The morning wore away somehow, and the church clock struck 12. Half-past was Mr. Jebbings's dinner time. She'd never dare to make him miss two meals. It would be altogether too—. He could hear her setting the table. How many was she setting it for? Now the frying pan was on again. A few minutes and Mr. Jebbings began to sniff the air like a war horse scenting the battle afar. But what he snuffed was not fire and carnage, but liver and bacon. His nostrils curled with rapture.

There was a step on the stairs, a substantial step, that made his heart beat and the stairs creak. It came on and on and stopped outside his door. Mr. Jebbings waited anxiously to hear the key inserted in the lock, but instead there came a thump and a voice saluting him by name.

"Joshua Jebbings, you there?"

"Well, that's good," observed the captive, sotto voce. "How'm I to be anywhere else, I'd like to know, seeing she've bin and locked me in? I only wish I wasn't."

"Dinner's ready."

Mr. Jebbings licked his lips in anticipation.

"So'm I," he replied, eagerly. "Ready and waiting."

"Ready to have the banns put up Sunday?"

"Banns! Sunday!" in a muffled staccato; then with a burst of decision, "No, I'm jiggered if I am."

"Very well, then."

And to his horror he heard the steps retreating from the door and down the stairs to the kitchen. Mr. Jebbings gave way to despair.

"So she means to keep me shut up here till I give in. Well," taking himself into his confidence, as it were, and speaking in a tone of despondency, mingled with reluctant admiration, "she's a oner, that's what she is. I s'pose," he continued, reflectively, "I s'pose she's a matter o' five or six years older'n me and weighs, maybe, a couple o' stun more. Ought to be t'other way round if a chap's to have any chance. Banns! Next Sunday! I should like to catch her at it. I'm sorry now I didn't take and marry Prisciller Potts matter o' ten year back. She was treadful set on me at one time, was Prisciller, and then I shouldn't never 'a' bin in this fix."

At 3 o'clock Mr. Jebbings gave up and took to his bed. At 4 the voice of his landlady drew him from between the sheets and lured him to the window. She was talking to a neighbor over the wall, and her words penetrated to his ear with blood-curdling distinctness.

"Yes, Mrs. Kirby, you're right—that rain last week have made the peas come on wonderful. And my hens have bin laying better'n reglerer than I've ever knowed 'em, and I've got a beautiful side o' bacon left over from my last pig. Altogether, one way'n other, I've been pretty forch'nit this year, and I don't fancy all the luck's used up neither. Maybe you'll be hearing some news 'fore long that'll s'prise you. No, I ain't going to let it out yet, and 'tain't no use your trying to guess. Anyhow, I must run in now, for the kittle's on the bile, and I seem to fancy a rasher with my tea."

Mr. Jebbings shook his fist at her retreating figure.

"D'ye hear that now?" he demanded of an invisible second party: "Sausages for breakfast and liver and bacon for dinner and seems to fancy a rasher with her tea. Why, she's a puffeck horstretch! Come to that," with hungry sarcasm, "doesay I could fancy one with mine. Durn it, I could fancy a whole pig! Look yer, now. I ain't going to stand this. Banns or no banns, I ain't going to starve up stairs while she gorges herself down. After all, she's a fust rate cook, and that's more'n you could say of Prisciller. And you've got to consider your meals fust, and if she feeds me as well afterward as she's done up till now, maybe I won't have much to complain of."

A few minutes later Mrs. Potter, coming to the door and making an announcement via the keyhole to the effect that tea was ready, received his submission in due form.

"If you've set your mind on them there banns, I dunno's I've anything to say agen 'em."

And this is how Mrs. Potter, late Higson, nee Whelks, came to change her name for the third time.—Belgravia.

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Time Table No. 39—Taking Effect January 1st, 1899.

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Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

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Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Luiu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east, Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway weekly.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Queen City" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships QUEEN, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, 8 p.m., Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Mar. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

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For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME CARD. Effective Nov. 19, '98.

VICTORIA TO WELLINGTON No. 2 Daily	No. 4 Sat'y		WELLINGTON TO VICTORIA No. 1 Daily	No. 3 Sat'y
a.m	p.m.			p.m.
9:00	3:00	Lv ... Victoria ... Ar.	12:00	6:25
9:32	3:32	" ... Goldstream ... Lv	11:33	5:52
10:19	4:14	" Shawnigan Lake "	10:40	5:08
10:38	4:45	" ... Duncan ... "	10:04	4:37
11:20	5:26	" ... Nanaimo ... "	8:46	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar... Wellington... Lv	8:25	3:10
p.m			a.m.	

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

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GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

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For freight, ticket and staterooms, apply on board. GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

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TIME CARD No. 15.

Effective Nov. 14th, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

Str. City of Kingston

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Lv. Tacoma ..... 8:00 a.m.
Ar. Seattle ..... 10:00 a.m.
Lv. Seattle ..... 10:30 a.m.
Ar. Port Townsend ..... 1:15 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend ..... 1:30 p.m.
Ar. Victoria ..... 4:15 p.m.

FROM VICTORIA, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Victoria ..... 8:00 p.m.
Ar. Port Townsend ..... 10:45 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend ..... 11:00 p.m.
Ar. Seattle ..... 1:45 a.m.
Lv. Seattle ..... 2:15 a.m.
Ar. Tacoma ..... 4:15 a.m.

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Leave Sidney at .....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at .....8:15 a.m., 3:15 p.m.